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U. S. Wins Tax Ruling In High Court HOLC Case; Green Assails 'Slowdown'

The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 6, 1939

Maryland Loses Fight for Recording Fees

WASHINGTON (AP)—Deciding another conflict between Federal and State power, the Supreme Court ruled today that mortgages on Maryland property executed to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation were not subject to State documentary and recording taxes.

The Government contended that the HOLC is "an instrumentality of the United States engaged in the functions of the Federal Government" and that state taxation "is precluded by constitutional limitation."

A. F. of L. President Condemns Slowdown Strike

WASHINGTON (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, today criticized the use of sitdown or slowdown strikes in announcing the opening of a national organizing campaign.

The A. F. of L. leader said more than 800 local committees had been organized to make a survey of all unorganized plants in their areas. The survey will precede a new membership campaign. The last report showed membership in excess of 4,000,000.

Mr. Green expressed the opinion that using sitdown or slowdown strikes as organizing technique "hurt the workers instead of helping them."

Summary of the European War

Naval experts, studying the German submarine campaign, found it "more of a nuisance than a menace" as Germany prepared to intensify its U-boat drive and Britain took steps to augment its merchant marine.

At sea shipping losses totaled 110 vessels with an aggregate gross tonnage of 451,492, following the sinking of two neutral craft.

The City of Flint remained anchored in Bergen Harbor awaiting decision on cargo disposition and sailing destination. Norway appeared certain of granting its freedom, although Germany still protested Norway's action.

On the West Front only incidents recorded were a renewed shelling of the French town of Borbach, in a French salient, half way between Saarbrücken and the Maginot Line, and an unsuccessful attempt of the Germans to occupy a small unnamed island in the Rhine.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 5, 6, and 7.

Plows Clear 8-Inch Snow in New York

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Snow plows cleared highways in some sections of upstate New York today following an eight-inch snowfall. State Police reported all main highways clear, and temperatures ranged from 32 to 37 degrees.

One fatality was attributed to the storm. Most serious traffic tieup was reported at Sloansville, where Deputy Sheriff Clinton B. Earle said about 200 automobiles were stalled and forced to remain overnight when they were unable to climb a hill.

Belgium Protests Flight of German Planes

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Belgian Government protested today to Berlin against planes which flew over the country Nov. 5.

Soviet Celebrates Anniversary of Revolution

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (AP)—Soviet Russia today embarked on a huge three-day celebration marking the twenty-second anniversary of the Communists' revolution.

Principal opening day event was a memorial "rally," at which Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff was expected to deliver an address dealing with Russia's foreign policy.

League Drops Danzig Official From Budget

GENEVA (AP)—The first sign that the League of Nations officially has abandoned Danzig to Germany came with a draft of the 1940 budget, which showed no provision for the 72,000 Swiss francs (about $16,363), salary for the League's High Commissioner for Danzig, Karl J. Burckhardt.

Britain Appoints New Minister to Sweden

LONDON (AP)—Britain has named a new envoy to Sweden following swiftly upon developments which focused attention of belligerents on Scandinavian countries.

The Foreign Office announced appointment of Victor Alexander Louis Mallet, counsellor of the British Embassy in Washington, as Minister to Stockholm, succeeding Sir Edmund Monson. Mr. Mallet, a World War veteran, has held posts at Teheran, Iran, and Buenos Aires, Argentina, as Chargé d'Affaires. He has been at Washington since 1936.

Von Papen Confers With Bulgarian Premier

SOFIA, Bulgaria (AP)—Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, arrived today for a conference with George Kiosseivanoff, Bulgarian Premier. Herr von Papen, who is returning to Ankara after a conference with Adolf Hitler following Turkey's signing of a mutual assstance pact with Britain and France, met with Yugoslav leaders in Belgrade Nov. 5 in an unexpected visit.

At Ankara, where the Turkish National Assembly debated ratification of the mutual assistance pact, Vasile Stoica, Rumanian Ambassador, was closeted with Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister.

U. S.-Venezuela Trade Pact Signed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department announced today the signing at Caracas of a trade agreement between United States and Venezuela. The agreement is the twenty-second negotiated by the United States and the eleventh to be concluded with American republics.

The agreement will enter into force 30 days after exchange of the instrument of ratification of the Venezuelan Government and the proclamation of the agreement by President Roosevelt. It will remain in force until Dec. 15, 1942.

Gamelin Gives U. S. Writers Liberty of French Front Lines

PARIS, Nov. 5 (AP)—Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, told American war correspondents today they now are free to see the French force and morale, which he said he considered the strongest in the world.

The correspondents will take up their posts Tuesday.

General Gamelin offered them full facilities to come into contact with front-line troops and said the only information which would be withheld would be that which must be kept from the Germans.

True to the tradition that the French army is mute, he made it plain in receiving the newsmen that he was making no speech, but said informally that France was now fighting as the United States did in the last war, not because it was attacked but to defend its principles.

Correspondents accredited to the French armies include representatives of the Associated Press, the United Press, International News Service, New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, New York Sun, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Tribune and The Christian Science Monitor. The Monitor's correspondent is William Henry Chamberlin.

The World At Your Fireside

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Survey Proves Wide Disparity In U. S. Living

Third of people spends quadruple what rest does for essentials and yet saves from income.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—In the most comprehensive survey ever made of the way Americans spend their money, the National Resources Committee has discovered that in 1935-36, the poorer two-thirds of the Nation, on the average did not live within its income.

On the other hand, the upper third spent four times as much as the lower for its food, shelter and clothing and still saved nearly one-fifth of its total income.

These disparities in the American pattern of living are outlined in the Committee's report, "Consumer Expenditures in the United States," drawn up on the basis of first-hand questioning of 60,000 families living in cities of different sizes, in villages and on farms in 30 different states. The WPA, the United States Bureau of Home Economics and the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics cooperated.

A preceding report on the same survey showed that a third of all families in the United States are eking out livings on incomes of less than $780 a year, and approximately nine-tenths live on less than $2,500.

Big Group "In the Red"

For the lower third of the Nation, consumption expenditures exceeded income by 17 per cent, and even a large proportion of families and individuals in the American "Middle Class" showed deficits. In the latter group, income was sufficient to cover actual living expenses, but when gifts, church donations and taxes were all paid, this group was also "in the red."

Not all of the families and individual consumers in the lower income groups had deficits, by any means, but for the groups as a whole, expenditures exceeded income, and was met from resources accumulated in previous years, or by loans from relatives and friends, credit at retail stores or other forms of borrowing.

The National Resources Study sets forth important material for analysis by economists, social scientists, and industrial concerns.

Money Makes the Motor Go

"We cannot solve our economic problems unless the consumers of the Nation are able to buy the output of goods and services which industry can produce," says its introduction. "Knowledge of the consumption habits and consumption needs of the American people is thus basic to any attempt to formulate effective programs and policies for the use of our productive resources."

Swimmer Pushes Mine to Safety

By the Associated Press

LONDON — Inhabitants of an east coast town credited their safety Nov. 3 to Leon Romyn, skipper of a trawler.

They said he swam out and pushed a drifting mine to a safe place on the beach. A dozen homes were damaged earlier in the week by the explosion of a mine which struck the seawall.

COPENHAGEN (AP)—Drifting mines torn loose from German fields during recent high winds reached the outskirts of the city Nov. 6.

Several rolled ashore on the Island of Amager, which forms the southern district of Copenhagen. Two exploded when they struck rocks near Vemmetofte, 20 miles south, but no damage was reported.

Crews on land, sea and the air battled against the advance of the mines.

President Has Plans to Knit Party Closer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—What is ahead in domestic policy now that the Neutrality Law is in operation, and Congressmen are on their happy way homeward

First, it is generally assumed that President Roosevelt will seek to maintain the unity within the Democratic Party which he attained through the neutrality debate.

Second, it is equally clear that conservative Democrats are not going to abdicate their intention of becoming a powerful factor again within the party.

Third, the Republicans—put in the minority again by the reunited Democratic Party—would like to pull away the dissident Democrats on the "no third term" issue, having failed in their partial effort to get a majority against Roosevelt foreign policy.

Fourth, the New Dealers are alarmed at the prospect of President Roosevelt making concessions to conservative Democrats, and they would prefer to swing the spotlight back from foreign affairs to urgent domestic concerns. They fear the social aims of the New Deal may be lost in a wartime atmosphere and their paramount job is to make sure of the President.

Key to the Situation

Thus it will be seen that the key to the situation is the relationship between the President and the right wing of his Party. They warmly support his foreign policy, and if the major attention focuses abroad for the next 12 months there is a real chance for party harmony. But whether such harmony can also extend to the third-term issue, and whether the

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Aid for Reich: Willingness Of Reds to Decide

How much of a sacrifice will Russia make to aid Hitler remains basic question.

With the British blockade cutting off many of Germany's overseas imports, experts in economic warfare are speculating on the amount of supplies Germany can depend upon from European countries, together with the capacity of Germany's self-sufficiency program.

A series of articles dealing with foreign economic aid to Germany, and German self-sufficiency, have been prepared.

The following, the second of the series, discusses details of the economic aid Russia can give to Germany.

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—A survey of the crucial raw materials and foodstuffs which Germany must import in order to withstand the blockade shows that Russia can furnish substantial amounts in most cases, if it is willing to do so at the expense of its own Army quotas or domestic consumption.

In most of the remaining cases, the Danube Valley could supply at least minimum German needs.

Thus the German supply problem remains essentially one of Russia's willingness to make sacrifices, plus the ability of the two nations to improvise transport facilities and arrange terms of payment.

What Germany Needs

Of no vital war commodity could it be said with confidence that Germany would be quite unable to obtain it.

Following is a brief summary of the weakest links in the German supply system under the blockade, compiled from the best comparative sources available here, and designed to enable the layman to form his own conclusions.

The list of essential strategic war materials may be divided into three groups for purpose of analysis: Those which Germany controls, or in which small and previously accumulated army stores are probably sufficient; those which must be imported in substantial quantity but whose supply is fairly well assured from neutral areas still accessible to Germany; and those whose supply is problematical.

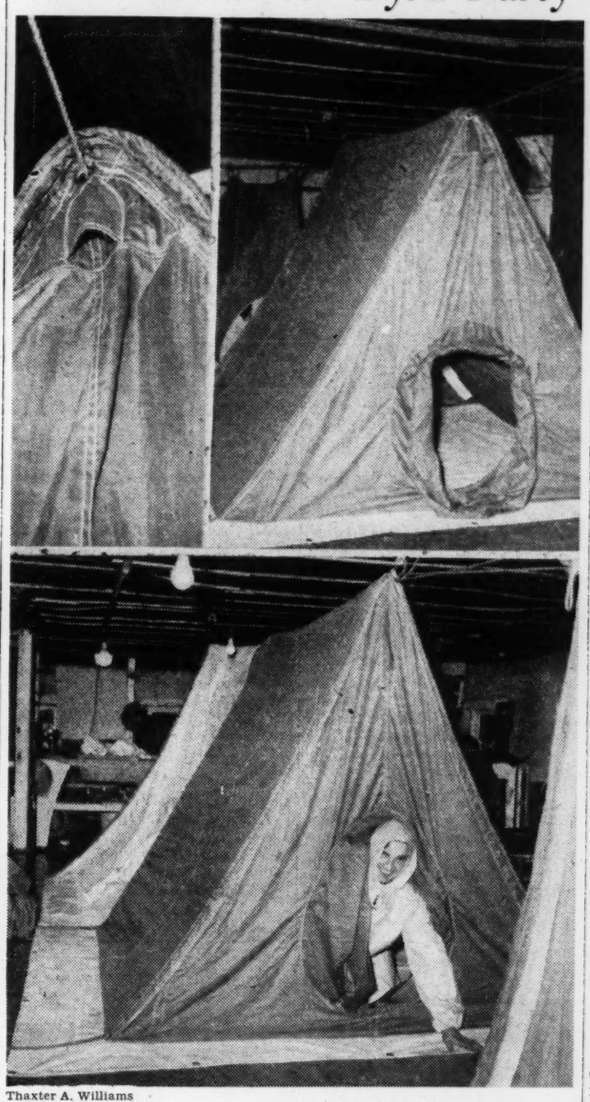
German Supplies

1. The German Military and Economic General Staffs control, have in stock or probably can get sufficient quantities of coal, zinc (from conquered Poland), nickel, tungsten, antimony, vanadium, molybdenum, mercury, and sulphur.

2. Manganese already comes in sufficient quantity from Rus-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

Tent Homes for Byrd Party



Thaxter A. Williams

Heavy Canvas to Keep Out Cold Antarctic Winds

Upper left: Heavy canvas shield over zippered slits for no-draft ventilation. Upper right: Tubular entrance with tube-like section rolled back, showing in rear corner a small section of a white canvas pocket built in all four corners to hold tent poles. Lower: All fours are required to enter or leave Antarctic trail tents. White section in rear is an extension fly used as a kitchen between tents.

24 Byrd tents campers' delight: Page 11.

Russia and Reich Hit U. S. For Policy on European War

Communist Russia and National Socialist Germany today took parallel action in vigorous criticism of the policy of the United States toward the war in Europe.

The Soviets issued a manifesto through the Communist Internationale which virtually charged the United States with aiding an imperialistic war and urged French and German workers to sabotage the war effort.

The Third Reich through a mouthpiece of its Foreign Office charged President Roosevelt with "serious responsibility" for his action in sponsoring the repeal of the American arms embargo.

'Only a Mask'

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (AP)—Premier Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff today assailed the United States for repealing the arms embargo asserting it was "only a mask to cover their struggle for profit."

In a speech opening a three-day celebration of the Bolshevik Revolution's 22nd anniversary, Mr. Molotoff also attacked Britain and France, accusing them of wishing to prolong their war against Germany.

Joseph Stalin, War Commissar Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff, and other leaders were among those in Bolshoy Opera House who applauded his words which included a sweeping attack on capitalism.

Mr. Molotoff declared the capitalistic system was sure to fall now. He said the workers and peasants no longer would put up with capitalists, especially those who want to fight under the pretext of "defense of democracy."

The Soviet Union wants peace, he said.

Earlier, the Communist International had attacked the "American bourgeois" for repeal of the arms embargo and called on workers of Great Britain and France to "go against those who favor continuation of imperialistic war."

It issued a sharply-worded manifesto, occupying four front-page columns in Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, as the U. S. S. R. began a three-day celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the Communist Revolution.

"The bourgeois of the so-called neutral countries," the International said, "warm their hands near the fire of war. . . . Under the mask of neutrality they become rich on military supplies.

"The American bourgeois, very interested in further developing the war, repeals the embargo on the export of arms in order to secure huge profits to the kings of the munitions industry."

The manifesto, signed by the International's Executive Committee, urged the workers of the world to unite to "defend the Chinese people, to go against those who favor continuation of war and unmask them as helpers of imperialists."

Wives and mothers were told to "demand that their sons come back from the front."

Britain and France were accused of oppression in India, Indo-China, and Arabia and of "keeping half the world in the chains of colonial slavery."

"The bankers in London and Paris will preserve the worst reactionary regimes in Europe," the manifesto added.

"The Italian bourgeois waits only for a convenient moment to throw itself on the oppressed and have its share of the spoils."

The statement praised Soviet Russia's power and said that "when the Polish State ceased to exist the Soviets gave a helping hand to their brothers in the Western Ukraine and White Russia, taking 13,000,000 out of war and delivering them from oppression."

Britain and France, the manifesto said, are trying to involve the Balkans in war, but it declared, Russia will "disturb" this plan.

'Serious'

BERLIN, Nov. 6 (AP)—Disappointment over the fact that the United States' vast war reserves were made available to the Allies by repeal of the arms embargo act became apparent today from the tone of morning paper editorials and inspired pronouncements.

The implication was that Congress failed to establish that neutrality which President Roosevelt claimed was the purpose of the legislation sponsored by himself. The word "unneutral," however, was not directly used.

In the first authoritative reaction to the lifting of the arms embargo by the United States, Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, Foreign Office mouthpiece, said the action had placed a "serious responsibilty" upon President Roosevelt.

Korrespondenz built up arguments on extensive quotations from speeches in 1935 and 1936 by President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in an effort to show both took "positive" stands that belligerents would not be permitted to acquire arms in the United States.

"Actually it took months before the Government could push through a change in the neutrality law," Korrespondenz stated. "Even now the voting relationship in the final decision of the House of Representatives shows to what degree scruples against lifting the arms embargo remain up to the last moment, notwithstanding the more extreme propaganda. . . ."

A Nation at Peace

An Intimate Message From the Country — North, East, South, and West Seem United in Desire to Keep United States Out of War

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Returning From Pacific Coast

The basic—if oft-repeated—fact about public opinion on foreign policy today is the virtually universal determination to stay out of war, and the disappearance of the fatalistic conclusion that inevitably the United States must be drawn in. A few weeks ago a Washington reporter afield was repeatedly asked: "How soon will we be pulled into the war?" Today the question is: "Are we going to get in?" Some Washington observers foolishly wrote, in early September, that the United States would be at war within 60 days, or 90 days, or six months. Today it is a different tune everywhere; the tide has been running strongly in the opposite direction.

Most Americans recognize—this, again, is a remark you meet in city after city—that the only possible circumstances which would involve the United States, short of a flagrant and outrageous attack on our ships, citizens, or territories, would be the reduction of the Allies to desperate straits. Since repeal of the arms embargo would help prevent that plight, opinion insofar as it is vocal on the repeal issue, seems to favor such action. But here is a striking thing: while you encounter the universal desire to stay out of war, and you find a general sympathy with the Allies and antipathy for Hitler's policy, you do not find public opinion acutely aroused on the arms embargo issue itself. It is as if they are saying: "Well, we don't know much about that question. That's rather technical. All we know is that we want to stay out of war—and we want the Allies to win!"

Both May Claim Support

It is possible, therefore, for both the Administration and the isolationists to claim that they have the support of this ambiguous kind of public opinion. Both have, on the stay-out-of-war issue. But it is my impression that many of the isolationist arguments have irritated rather than convinced the public. Certainly this is true of the Hoover-Lindbergh arguments on offensive and defensive weapons, which I have heard criticized repeatedly in quarters which were warmly predisposed in favor of both gentlemen. Colonel Lindbergh, because of his remarks about Canada, received most criticism from these quarters. Furthermore, it seems to me on the basis of a good many inquiries, that the isolationists have failed to persuade any substantial part of public opinion that repeal of the embargo means entry on the road to war. This claim is flatly disavowed.

On the other hand, the isolationists—or fundamental forces working through them—have assisted greatly in establishing first and foremost the determination to stay out of war. The crystallization of this feeling ought to be victory enough for the band of senators who have used arms embargo repeal as a symbol of noninvolvement.

Another striking fact is the reversal of the normal pro- and anti-Roosevelt roles. Middle-road and conservative groups which have been increasingly hostile to the President are those most strongly in favor of his foreign policies. Their feelings about the New Deal have not changed at all, but so long as the focus is on foreign affairs their attitude toward Washington is tolerant, though watchful.

New Dealers Perturbed

The ardent New Dealers, on the other hand, are perturbed. They have never been entirely sure of Mr. Roosevelt. They suspect that within him the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and player of world power politics are now coming to the surface, to put the domestic reformer in the shade. A surprising number of intellectual New Dealers are isolationists, who want to "save America first." Even a third term won for the sake of world politics is a hollow victory to them.

This is not true of the political New Dealers, who follow the President through thick and thin. Exactly what the great mass of voters think is harder to say. The Oregon Grange, a thoroughgoing populist New Deal movement in that State, came out against repeal of the arms embargo. It certainly seems exact to say that the rank and file, upon whose votes the New Deal has depended in the past, is distinctly more isolationist than groups higher in the scale.

On the other hand, there seem remarkably few geographical differences. According to a recent Gallup poll, the loyally Democratic South is substantially more in favor of repealing the arms embargo than other parts of the country, but elsewhere the sentiment was found to be pretty uniform. The West Coast and the Middle Atlantic States, for example, came within a single point of one another on the issue, the East Central States were only one point off, and the West Central area —traditionally the home of isolationism—leaned slightly more toward repeal!

This confirms my own observation from Atlantic to Pacific and back that the old geographical lines of isolationism are virtually gone. The fact that five out of the six West Coast senators are against repeal is, I think, largely a coincidence, and each vote is to be explained on separate, rational grounds. Wish-thinking would make the West out to be isolationist; it is not so—except that, like the rest of the Nation, it wishes to remain a Nation at peace.

Erwin D. Canham

Court Upholds Train Service On South Shore

Opening of 88 stations demanded—Over-capitalization, not costs, blamed for plight.

Continued rail service to Massachusetts' populous South Shore appeared likely today, following a decision handed down today by the United States Supreme Court. This decision upheld the Second Federal District Circuit Court in its ruling that the Connecticut Federal District Court had exceeded its authority in approving abandonment of 88 local passenger stations on the South Shore and Cape Cod.

The decision resulted in Assistant Attorney General Edward A. Pecce immediately asking the State Public Utilities Commission to order the closed stations reopened at once.

Over-capitalization Blamed

Trustees of the road claimed the stations caused a loss which endangered continued operation of the entire road. On the basis of this stand Federal Judge Carroll J. Hincks approved closing the stations.

But today, in a statement packed with figures and cost analyses, Mr. Pecce flatly asserted over-capitalization was responsible for the New Haven's plight.

He charged it was "preposterous" for a railroad to sacrifice service merely to meet fixed charges.

Mr. Pecce's statements were made to a session of the Public Utilities Commission, the Chairman of which, Francis J. McKeown, expressed himself as highly gratified at the Supreme Court decision.

Victory for Commuters

Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, whose office successfully fought for restoration of rail service, stated that the Supreme Court ruling "represents a great victory for the commuters of Massachusetts. This victory would seem to leave the way open for a reasonable compromise between the several interests affected by the present financial condition of the railway systems within the Commonwealth."

Mr. Dever extended great credit to Edward O. Proctor, First Assistant Attorney General, for his convincing presentation of the Commonwealth's contention.

Enforcement Asked

The Attorney General pointed out that in anticipation of a favorable Supreme Court decision he filed in the State Supreme Judicial Court a petition to enforce the State Department of Public Utilities' order to restore service to 18 Cape Cod Stations from Hyannis to Provincetown. This was the section upon which the test case was taken to the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Dever said he will "prosecute this petition to an end that an order of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth might be made to put into effect" the Utilities Department decision.

At the same time, Mr. Dever said his office is preparing to challenge the Old Colony's petition for abandonment of all service on the Boston group, both freight and passenger, recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Showed Net Revenue

Mr. Pecce charged "the New Haven in the year of its worst business has shown a net revenue from railway operations. It is undeniably true that the proximate cause of the New Haven's petition for its reorganization is the fact of its over-capitalization. This fact is indisputable.

"The New Haven's fixed obligations, amounting approximately to $12,000,000 annually, are utterly out of proportion to its present potential revenue.

"It seems reasonably clear that the cure for the ills of the New Haven is not to be found in the curtailment of passenger service, but rather in a reasonable reduction in the amount of its fixed charges."

Duty to Public First

Mr. Pecce added "the idea of sacrificing a service, which these railroads are bound to render by virtue of the acceptance of their respective franchises, to enable them to meet fixed charges during a period of business depression seems preposterous. The petitioners should appreciate that, while they owe a duty to the security holders, their duty to the public is paramount."

The Assistant Attorney General presented figures to show that between 1930 and 1937 the lowest net revenue gained by the New Haven of railroad operation was $16,568,000 in 1934.

Mr. Pecce insisted the railroad cannot abandon its passenger service and "continue to enjoy the benefits of tis franchise through freight service," and cited court cases to support his position.

Methods Challenged

Methods of the railroad in computing losses were challenged by Mr. Pecce as illegal. He pointed out the petitioners submitted no figures to show the revenue obtained from group passenger service, from freight service, and the like.

"The petitioners," Mr. Pecce stated, "offered no creditable evi-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Luxury Sales Ring Cash Register Bell

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Luxury, downed in the cataclysm of a decade-long depression, is coming back to its own in New York City, home of the wealth represented by Park and Fifth Avenues, Wall Street and other world-famous residential and business districts, a survey of leading hotels, theaters and business houses reveals.

Evidence of this return to a more luxurious living among the wealthy in New York is the increased sale of expensive furs, jewelry, clothing. Money is being spent freely at hotels, "scalpers" are selling $3.30 single seats to theaters at as high as $11 each; Rolls-Royce, sleek Cadillacs, Lincolns and Packard automobiles are more numerous in New York City streets this fall, and expensive restaurants are registering increased business.

Consensus among local businessmen is that the freer spending results from the return here of hundreds of affluent expatriates from Paris and London, and the diversion to New York of many wealthy South and Central American, Cuban and Mexican families who formerly went to the Riviera.

Conventions Aid Trade

Local trade also has been accelerated by the many conventions held here this fall along with the thousands of visitors attracted to the World's Fair.

Hotels and restaurants have reported an increasing number of lavish private parties that recall the free spending of pre-depression days.

The Ritz-Carlton Hotel reports that South American and Cuban travel has just about balanced their loss of European trade, adding that most of their patrons appear to have been regulars of the Paris Ritz in peace time.

The Waldorf-Astoria and Plaza Hotels have many former expatriates and South American visitors. The New Yorker has received a request for the booking of American tours for several hundred Argentinos, and is receiving many other requests for information from South America. The Biltmore and other hotels also report increased business.

Luxury Trade Gains

Department store business in New York during September was up 13.3 per cent over last year, and corresponding increases were made in jewelry and furs—luxury items.

Walter Hoving, president of Lord and Taylor, fashionable department store, said his company had a sharp upturn in the sale of luxury items and finer quality coats, dresses, furniture and household goods. He held the increase was due in the main to improved business conditions in the United States rather than any repatriation of wealthy American residents from war zones or the increase of buying here on the part of South Americans.

A spokesman for Black Starr & Frost-Gorham, jewelers and silversmiths, saw a trend by their customers to buy higher quality items. Diamonds and pearls have shown sharp upward curves, he added. Many of the big buyers were South American or repatriated Americans, he said.

A far greater demand this year for high-quality furs, such as mink, sable and ermine, was reported by leading furriers.

Expensive Foods

An operator of an air shopping service said there was a 40 per cent increase in demand for fine foods flown fresh from the point of origin, including stone crabs from Florida at $2.95 a pound, brook trout from Winnipeg at $1.25 a pound and Cuban glaces from Havana, at 45 cents each.

New York gourmets also are eating much wild game—in fact, so much that the increased demand in the face of a small supply has resulted in a shortage of all sorts of game foods, even at abnormally high prices, Washington Market reported.

Theaters are doing their best business in years, a survey of leading productions reveals. Tickets to the most popular of the Broadway "hits" have been sold out weeks in advance and even old "hits" like "Pins and Needles" have standees on some nights.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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REPAIRED—RECOVERED
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Custom-Built All-Steel
RADIATOR ENCLOSURES
CORK INSULATED
Up to 24 in. long 30 in. high 9.95
Other sizes proportionately low
Any color or wood grain finish. Concealed humidifier. Hinged top. Prices include measuring, delivering and installing
Housefurnishings, downstairs
The OUTLET
Rhode Island's Largest Dept. Store
PROVIDENCE

Municipal Costs Put First In New Jersey Tax Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 6—It is the cost of municipal operations, rather than the expenditures of State government, that contribute in large measure to the New Jersey tax problems, according to an analysis of government costs soon to be issued by the State Finance Commission.

The compilation, said by Bernard Lamb, Finance Commissioner, to be the first of its kind in New Jersey, shows, he declared, the anticipated expenditure of $353,000,000 by State, county, local, and school units for 1939.

Of that amount, State expenditures total approximately $55,000,000, he said. The State, he added, will pass to local units about $30,000,000 it collects in various taxes. He placed expenditures of municipalities at $157,000,000, county governments, $45,000,000 and schools, $96,000,000.

Most of the burden—$258,000,000—falls upon the real estate taxpayer, Mr. Lamb continued, a condition which he said gives rise to many of the present-day tax difficulties. Only $1,200,000 of the real estate tax, an average of 27 cents per person, goes to the State for deposit in the sinking funds to retire the soldier bonus bond issue, he said.

"The New Jersey tax complaint is all related to the real estate tax," Mr. Lamb continued, "and that would be higher than it is if the $30,000,000 in State tax money were not turned over to local units each year.

"With the possible exception of the railroad tax, there is no tax levied by the State of New Jersey about which there can be reasonable complaint.

"Our corporation taxes are low, and beverage taxes are equal to or lower than those imposed by other states. The New Jersey foreign insurance corporation tax is modest compared to the volume of business such firms do in this State, and our foreign corporation tax itself is extremely modest. Compared to the New Jersey levy of three cents a gallon, gasoline taxes in most states are from four to seven cents.

"According to the Federal Department of the Census, New Jersey is one of the four states to reduce spending in comparison to services rendered since 1932. All other 44 states increased their cost by from 50 cents to $10 per capita.

"In actual cost of State government, New Jersey is the 30th lowest in the Union, and in debt it is the twentieth lowest."

Thomas Replies to Browder On His 'Pseudonym' Charge

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLENDALE, N. J., Nov. 6—Explanation of the change of his name from "Feeney" to "Thomas" 33 years ago was made by Representative J. Parnell Thomas, (R) of New Jersey, to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor today. Mr. Thomas' statement followed charges by Earl Browder, General Secretary of the American Communist Party, during an address given in Boston yesterday.

"The facts on that," Mr. Thomas said, "are that my father's name was Feeney and my mother's name was Thomas. After my father's death when I was about ten years of age, I took my mother's name. Everybody here knows that, and that it was done in a New York State Court of Procedure."

Mr. Browder alleged that Mr. Thomas, who serves as a member of the Dies Committee, was sitting in Congress under an assumed name and should be made to tell "in his own words" why he took the oath of office under the name he used, omitting "alias John Parnell Feeney, Jr."

Made in Boston

Mr. Browder made the charge against Mr. Thomas the feature of his Boston Symphony Hall address acclaiming the 22nd Anniversary of the Soviet Union. He suggested that since Attorney General Frank J. Murphy had "become interested in tracing down pseudonyms" he look into the facts behind the present name of the New Jersey Republican.

The charge received major first-page play in today's issue of the Daily Worker, leading Communist organ in the United States, under the headlines, "Thomas, Dies aide, hides real name; Browder calls on Murphy to act."

To the further assertion by Mr. Browder that Representative Thomas had personally sought the Browder indictment on passport falsification charges, and that Department of Justice action against the Communist leader was made at his request, Mr. Thomas retorted that the Federal authorities could best say whether or not he had anything to do with it. At the same time he envisaged far-reaching further steps against the radical spokesmen whose names have made Dies Committee headlines in recent months.

Tax Violations

"The Treasury Department should act in the case of income tax violations of the party's leaders. Both the State Department and Department of Justice must act sooner or later against them under the Foreign Agents Act. I think that very definitely the Communist Party and its leaders have violated that act. Certainly any amount of testimony before the Dies Committee, even by the present Communist leaders themselves, has substantiated my opinion on this."

The Thomas biography in the Congressional Directory lists the New Jersey Representative as being 44, born in Jersey City and a resident of Allendale since 1900. He was graduated from the Allendale public and high schools, attended the University of Pennsylvania; did front-line service in the World War, from which he emerged as a captain. He has been manager of a New York City investment brokerage since 1924.

His office-holding began on the Allendale Borough Council in 1925 and the next year he was elected Mayor, a post to which he was re-elected in 1928. His legislative service began in the New Jersay House of Assembly in 1935, to which he was re-elected.

This was followed by his election to the Seventy-fifth Congress and re-election to the Seventy-sixth by a plurality of nearly 29,000 votes.

Browder Says Thomas' Real Name Is Feeney

Represesntative J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey today faced a charge of holding office under a pseudonym by Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, himself under indictment on a somewhat similar charge growing out of accusations by the Congressman.

In an address to 3,200 in Symphony Hall, Sunday, Mr. Browder asserted Representative Thomas was born John Parnell Feeney, Jr., and that he had changed his name to Thomas without, so far as Mr. Browder has been able to determine, proper legal procedure.

Mr. Browder called publicly on Attorney General Frank Murphy, who participated in the indictment against Mr. Browder for using pseudonyms in connection with passports, to investigate the position of Mr. Thomas. He cited a Federal statute which prohibits any person from holding office or drawing a salary from the Federal Government under any name other than his own.

It was Mr. Browder's first public address since his indictment and for which he has been released under $7,500 bail. He defended the Russo-German pact as a Soviet alternative to a path to peace after negotiations with the democracies had failed. A number of police were placed on duty at the meeting but there was no disturbance.

Strike Ties Up 66 Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—The deadlock in contract negotiation between the International Longshoremen's Association and nine coastwise shipping companies continued today, tying up an estimated 66 vessels in New York and Atlantic and Gulf ports and making about 8,500 men idle.

The union seeks a reduction of the work week from 44 to 40 hours and a 5 cent-an-hour increase in pay over the present 95 cents-an-hour. Joseph P. Ryan, President of the Association, said that the strike had become a "lockout" and that the union would wait for the operators to make the first move in reopening negotiations.

The Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, declined to arbitrate its demands and refused the assistance of the Congress of Industrial Relations National Maritime Union because, it charged through Mr. Ryan, "it was controlled by Communists."

Operators have continued to insist that they would take no initiative in the settlement of the dispute until the union advanced further proposals. They have reiterated their stand that it would be financially impossible for them to meet union wage demands.

Lines affected by the strike are the Morgan, the Eastern Steamship, the Bull, the Savannah, the Pan-American, the Moore-McCormack Gulf, the Clyde-Mallory, the Newtex, and the United Fruit Company.

Paderewski Asks Aid For Polish Refugees

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Nov. 6 (AP)—Ignace Jan Paderewski, Polish patriot-musician, appealed to Americans yesterday to give aid to Polish refugees who fled their country after the German invasion.

The former Polish Premier asked that "help be brought immediately to those who suffer, as any further delay may be fatal to thousands of innocent lives."

"Please excuse me if this message is sad," he said. "I know I am speaking to my dearest friends—to people who have granted me their love in return."

"Americans already have proved to be a real friend in the days of Poland's need," Mr. Paderewski said, "but these days are back again over my unfortunate country.

"Millions of men, women and children who, despite the ruthlessness of the invaders, have survived the catastrophe now are being chased out of their homes and threatened with starvation."

Don'ts for Exiles

BERNE, Switzerland (AP)—Switzerland imposes one inflexible rule on the famous exiles who enjoy Swiss hospitality and neutrality in the midst of warring Europe—no politics.

Former kings and present kings, ex-premiers and ex-presidents, ex-diplomats, and political leaders and statesmen of every sort must promise they will stay out of political activity of all sorts and live up to that promise if they hope to remain in Switzerland.

Anthem Frequently Played

The famed Polish patriot and pianist, Ignace Jan Paderewski, had to obey that rule even while his beloved Poland was being invaded by Nazi Germany.

He lives near Lausanne with his sister, Madame Wipkonska. During the brief German-Polish War—and even now—passers-by occasionally hear the strains of the Polish National Anthem played by the great pianist.

He could do little more, for he was the first to recognize the desire of Switzerland to maintain its neutrality by banning all political activity on the part of its foreign guests.

Once he accepted an invitation to radiocast over an American radio network but that was banned.

He issued two communiqués—once during the war and again after the new Government had been formed in Paris and asked for his support. Both were taken to Paris by his secretary and were issued under a Paris date. Mr. Paderewski is reported considering moving to Paris.

Ex-King Alfonso Expert

Switzerland's royal exile, ex-King Alfonso XIII of Spain, is an old hand at the no-politics rule, for he has resided in Switzerland for several years. He, too, is at Lausanne, surrounded by a large suite of Spanish Royalists. His wife, Queen Victoria, from whom he has been estranged, also lives in Lausanne, but in a different hotel.

There's another royal figure in Switzerland, but he's no "ex," nor is he an exile. Like any other boy of 15, the boy-King Ananda of Thai (Siam) is simply going to school and his lessons continue, war or no war.

So far the Swiss have had no trouble with King Ananda. For the present he's too young to have much to do with politics, and is far more interested in his model planes.

His mother, Princess Mahidol, also lives in Lausanne with her suite, but she's interested only in bringing up the slim, handsome youth who is the nominal ruler of about 14,500,000 inhabitants of Muang Thai—"The Land of the Free."

Former President Luiz of Brazil also lives in Lausanne now. He came there from Paris shortly after war began in Western Europe, but he has little to do with politics and is quite content to abide by the Swiss rule.

A Former President

North of Lausanne Canton is the home of a Swiss citizen who until this fall was President of Poland. Ignace Moscicki, President of Poland 13 years is expected to reach here soon.

Before the World War, Mr. Moscicki came to Switzerland from London as a political exile from Poland, founded new chemical industries in Fribourg based on his nitrogen discoveries, became a Swiss citizen and finally returned to Poland just before the World War a rich man.

He fled from Warsaw to Rumania, and from Bucharest asked the Swiss Government's permission to return to his "second home." Switzerland by that time had increased its restrictions against foreign refugees, but they looked up the records and found that Mr. Moscicki was still a Swiss citizen.

Many a hotel in the cities and resorts of Switzerland are filled with less important political exiles, some of them new visitors and some of them people who have lived here for years.

There are many nonpolitical refugees of no less world fame, among them the conductor, Bruno Walter. For some time Toscanini also lived in Switzerland, but recently returned to the United States.

Wide World; © International

In Switzerland

(1) Ignace Jan Paderewski, famous Poland pianist, who is living in Switzerland. (2) A voluntary exile is King Ananda of Siam, who is attending school in Switzerland. (3) Ex-King Alfonso of Spain is Switzerland's royal exile. (4) Washington Luiz, former President of Brazil, is also making his home in Switzerland.

White Credits Public Opinion Polls As Major Factor in Fight on Repeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 — Public opinion polls reflecting the wishes of the American people on the question of the repeal of the arms embargo have been a major factor in assuring its repeal and in offsetting the efforts of organized minorities, in opinion of William Allen White, well known American newspaper editor and chairman of the national Nonpartisan Committee for Peace Through Revision of the Neutrality Law.

In a statement issued at the Committee's headquarters here Nov. 4, Mr. White declared that were it not for the number and significance of the public opinion polls revealing the facts about public sentiment, many Congressmen, judging from the mail flooding their offices, might have felt impelled to vote against repeal.

Among the polls cited by Mr. White was that of The Christian Science Monitor indicating the editors of the United States press favored repeal by four to one.

Other polls indicating repeal sentiment were that of Fortune Magazine, revealing 56 per cent of those questioned favored the President's foreign policy; that of more than 100,000 college students, where repeal sentiment was 58 per cent; that of the Oct. 29 Gallup poll, indicating that 58 per cent of the voters want arms sold to Britain and France, and that of the American Legion, showing 66 per cent of the Legionnaires at the recent Chicago convention favored repeal.

Other polls showed 90 per cent of the Nation's college and university presidents and deans favoring repeal, while a referendum of the National Council of the National Economic League indicated repeal support among 85 per cent of its members.

Mr. White also recalled that Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish clergymen issued a joint embargo repeal statement.

Finnish Consul Speaks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—T. O. Vahervuori, Consul General of Finland in New York, will be the guest speaker of the English-Speaking Union at a meeting on Nov. 15, the Union announced Nov. 4. The subject of the meeting will be "Democracy in Action," and Mr. Vahervuori will discuss Finland's role as a democratic Nation.

Ickes Praises Roosevelt On Conservation

FRIANT, Calif., Nov. 6 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes yesterday sounded high praise for President Roosevelt's conservation policies and predicted he would go down in history as "the foremost conservationist."

Mr. Ickes spoke at ceremonies marking the beginning of construction on Friant dam, an $8,700,000 unit of California's $170,000,000 Central Valley project which is being built by the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

Describing the President as one who not only has planned but also achieved, Mr. Ickes said that without the Roosevelt abilities the Central Valley project might never be accomplished, or, if completed, might not fit into "that large and comprehensive pattern that will ensure the maximum results from the resources at hand."

"I have never ceased to be astonished," he continued, "at President Roosevelt's personal interest in, as well as his comprehensive grasp of, different projects in various parts of the country.

"He is never satisfied merely to take the recommendation of a Cabinet officer that certain engineering plans be carried out. He studies those plans with the eye of an expert. He wants to know about costs and benefits and the relationship of one project to another. And when he gives the word to go ahead he keeps personally in touch with the progress of the work."

The Interior Secretary asserted no other Federal Administration, "and perhaps no two or three Administrations, has wrought in our land physical improvements comparable in worth, variety and magnitude to those that have been and are being built under the present one.

"If the citizens of California who are kept busy moving from one such celebration as this to another would sit down with pencil and paper and strike an account of what the Federal Government has done with and for this great State, I venture to say that they would be amazed."

Higher Education For Negroes Vital Subject in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The two day session of the Southern University Conference, held here Oct. 30 and 31 brought together representatives of 41 colleges and universities of the South, on the subject of Co-operation Movements for Higher Education in the South.

The question that occupied the conference throughout most of its discussions was how States should meet the problem of higher education for Negroes, a problem which increased negro enrollment in high schools and colleges has brought about. Since 1903 negro college enrollment has risen from less than 4,000 to approximately 40,000.

The many suggestions put forward as a solution to this problem were undoubtedly affected by two incidents that have brought it sharply into focus:

1. The Supreme Court decision in a Missouri case that Negroes must be admitted to State universities and graduate schools if other adequate facilities are not provided by the State, and

2. Effort by mandamus in Tennessee to force the University of Tennessee to admit Negroes to its graduate and law schools.

Outright state subsidy of existing southern negro colleges was suggested as one of the best possible solutions, or, in lieu of this, designation of some private negro institution as a state institution, with accompanying grants. Another alternative proposed was to set up regional negro universities, with a consequent saving to individual States.

It was recognized that prompt action was needed to meet the pressing situation. Undoubtedly, the achievements already made by certain outstanding negro schools helped to mold a belief that self-contained negro graduate work is both practicable and desirable. Experience with the problem of all too little money for school budgets led the educators to frown upon the proposal of separately-maintained universities for colored and white, on the ground it would weaken resources of both, as well as the quality of graduate schools.

Pound for Examiner In Aeronautical Case

WASHINGTON (AP) — Roscoe Pound, former Dean of Harvard Law School, was appointed trial examiner Nov. 4 in an aeronautical case which the Civil Aeronautics Authority called one of the most important yet laid before it.

The question presented is whether the CAA shall approve a projected consolidation of Western Air Express Corporation with United Air Lines Transport Corporation. The CAA said the solution of the basic legal and economic problems involved would have marked influence on the development of aviation in the United States.

Increase in Housing Is Expected This Year

WASHINGTON (AP) — Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, said Nov. 4 that records for the first nine months indicated that 450,000 nonfarm dwelling units would be built during 1939, an increase of about 30 per cent over last year.

Cities of 2,500 and over reported erection of 228,267 dwelling units, during the first nine months this year, an increase of 34.4 per cent over the 171,101 units reported for the corresponding period in 1938.

Year-Round Holiday Joy Girl Scout Service Aim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—A carrying-over of the holiday spirit into "an all-year-round service for those in distress and the community as a whole" is the vision of Girl Scouting as the newly elected president of the Girl Scouts, Mrs. Harvey S. Mudd, Beverly Hills, Calif., finds it.

On a stop-over here, Mrs. Mudd told a Monitor reporter of her tremendous enthusiasm for the movement in its local, national, and international aspects.

As a Commissioner of the Los Angeles Council of Girl Scouts for more than five years and a regional director of the Big Tree Area, covering Washington, Oregon, California, the Hawaiian Islands, and Alaska, Mrs. Mudd told of the need for trained girl leaders.

"I hope that every girl who wants to become a Girl Scout will be given the opportunity she desires," Mrs. Mudd said. "At present this depends largely on our finding the right kind of leadership for her. There is a crying need for intelligent young women with imagination and the ability to work with girls in all sections of the country who, after special training, can do a big service as leaders. Girls everywhere, from members of the lone troop in remote sections to those in crowded cities, are showing an increasing interest in becoming Girl Scouts."

Want to Serve Others

There are now 564,000 Girl Scouts and 41,654 leaders and assistants, an official of the organization said.

Much of Mrs. Mudd's work in the past has consisted of contacts with these leaders and with council members, through which she met the girls themselves upon occasions when they were seeking to qualify as First-class Scouts.

"I have been impressed by their attitude of wanting to do for others," she continues. "I believe the girl of today is much more interested in performing service for others, much more conscious of the needs she can help to meet than girls were formerly. Girl Scouts find a real satisfaction in following up the Thanksgiving basket with continuous service, in assisting the physically handicapped, in reading to children, in sewing rather than buying garments.

"Girl Scouting has one of its most important functions in preparing girls for citizenship so that they may achieve positions in community and city, also the opportunity to select a vocation."

International Hope

Mrs. Mudd expressed keen interest in the international hopes for the movement emphasized at the recent world conference of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts in Switzerland to which she was a delegate. Through familiarizing themselves with manners and customs of their foreign friends and by means of an exchange of letters, Girl Scouts are contributing substantially to present and future friendship among nations, she held.

Mrs. Mudd is a director of the Children's Hospital Society of Los Angeles and vice-president of the women's committee of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra. She was educated in New York City and has a son and a daughter, both of whom are attending Stanford University. While president of the Girl Scouts, her "office," she said, will be wherever she happens to be.

"When you are in a work for the love of it," she remarked, "you don't lock it up in your desk when you leave."

Political Vanes Point to Cromwell For New Jersey Democrats' Senator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 6—Although confirmation is still lacking from Jersey City, bailiwick of the State's Democratic boss, Frank Hague, there are growing indications that the Party's candidate for United States Senator next year will be James H. R. Cromwell, husband of Doris Duke.

State leaders have maintained a strange silence both with regard to the Senatorship and the Governorship.

The name of Mr. Cromwell was injected into the race at a meeting of Middlesex County Democrats a few nights ago. Mr. Cromwell was the chief speaker and was introduced by State Senator John E. Toolan, (D), of Middlesex, as "a likely candidate for United States Senator."

Mr. Cromwell responded with nothing to indicate that he was not interested.

With regard to the gubernatorial situation, the two most talked of possible contenders are Harold G. Hoffman, who has already served one term in the State House, and Robert C. Hendrickson, State Senate President, both Republicans.

The political fortunes of Mr. Hoffman are seen here as involved in word from Washington that the Federal Security Agency will prohibit political activity to employees of social security agencies. If Mr. Hoffman were forced to give up his job as Director of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, the consensus is that it would have an adverse effect on his chances.

The effect of the vote in the Senate on horse racing legislation was seen as having a bearing on Mr. Hendrickson's chances for the nomination. He is backed by various anti-Hoffman Republican factions, but leaders are today differing on whether the Gloucester Senator's chances were aided or hindered when the Senate discarded the House-favored five-member racing board named by the Assembly for a four-man commission to be appointed by the Governor.

Mr. Hendrickson and six other Republicans in the so-called Clean Government Party Alliance fought for the House bill, but lost to a coalition of four Republicans and the Democratic minority. Some observers hold that Mr. Hendrickson made a political mistake in calling the Senate into session to act on the measure when he knew he did not have the votes to put over the House bill.

Race Services Allowed Wires

CHICAGO (AP)—United States District Attorney William J. Campbell agreed Nov. 6 to a temporary continuance of the telephone wire service to M. L. Annenberg's horse race information bureaus.

The Illinois Bell Telephone Company had been prepared to withdraw its facilities at noon.

A short time before the deadline, Nationwide News Service of Illinois, Inc., petitioned the Federal Court for an injunction restraining cancellation of the contract.

Nationwide News Service of Delaware, Inc., and Nationwide News Service of Illinois, Inc., had filed a pair of injunctional suits in Federal Court, asking that the Illinois Bell Telephone Company and the American Telephone & Telegraph company be restrained from cancelling more than $1,000,000 of contracts.

The suits also named as defendants State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney of Cook County (Chicago) and United States District Attorney William J. Campbell. The latter has demanded that the two telephone companies and Western Union cease furnishing facilities to the Annenberg interests for the dissemination of horse racing results, odds paid on races and other track information.

Last August a Federal Grand Jury here indicted Annenberg interests for, among other things, using interstate wires for transmission of information which the Government contended was in effect prize lists in a lottery scheme.

With State Attorney Courtney supporting him, District Attorney Campbell notified the wire companies that the Government considered they were aiding a lottery by allowing their wires to be used for the circulation of racing news.

Hammond Chaffetz, an Annenberg attorney, who filed the Federal Court suits, said a similar suit was to be filed in a State Court Nov. 6 against Illinois Bell and the two prosecutors. A fourth suit, he announced, was being prepared against Western Union, for filing in Federal Court.

Straw and Soil Keep Corn Silage Long Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—The possibility of corn silage being kept for years, or until needed during a drought, has been established by an experiment, the first of its kind, it is said here, to be conducted in this Country, directed by Gustav Bohstedt and Stanley A. Witzel, professors of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

Ninety tons of silage buried a year ago in a cheaply constructed trench on the University farm was found good when the straw and two feet of soil which covered it was removed recently.

"If kept only reasonably well, this silage will beat weeds, marsh hay, willow twigs, or other low-grade roughage that too many farmers have been obliged to feed because of severe drought conditions," Professor Bohstedt said.

Dominion Steel Output Shows an Increase

OTTAWA—Steel mill operations in Canada were accelerated in August, when 122,019 tons of steel ingots and castings were produced, compared with 92,871 tons in August, 1938.

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Behind the Headlines

Will the war in Europe bring working men in U. S. new prosperity or hardship?

Neither horror nor profit should cause labor to waver in its loyalty or search for unity.

What is the war in Europe going to mean to the workingman in the United States; is it going to bring him prosperity, or hardship?

The question is worth asking, now that the arms embargo has been lifted and certain American industries, notably the manufacture of military aircraft, seem headed for a boom.

Can war bring good to anyone anywhere? Is it an unmixed evil, or can it produce, under certain circumstances, a sort of back-handed prosperity? The working man would like to know.

Unity in Labor

One of the things that European hostilities may bring to American labor is unity.

When a war is going on, in which the United States is interested although not a belligerent, public opinion is impatient of strife within the labor camp. A need is felt for complete national unity. All interests are expected to forget their differences and unite in the service of the Nation. Unless labor does this it is going to lose the sympathies of many of its best friends.

Public opinion is increasingly intolerant of strikes and lockouts. These things, in time of national tension, are subject to suspicion. The looker-on may think he sees in them some evidence of sabotage, of obstruction to the national interest. Labor questions cease to be viewed as merely labor questions: they become political questions.

Danger in Strikes

Here is an example of how this works in war industry.

In a factory that is turning out military airplanes for a belligerent, great vigilance has to be employed. A foreign spy obtaining employment in the plant might secure information of military importance. He might obstruct operation of the plant by stealthily injuring its machinery or its product. Or, he might hinder its operation in less obvious ways by creating discontent among the workers.

By a Staff Artist

"But it is for labor itself to decide whether the labor movement as a whole will be weakened or strengthened by another war experience."

If there is a labor union represented in the plant which contains within its ranks even a small minority of Communists the spy finds willing workers ready to do his bidding. Some pretext for a strike can always be found.

A strike breaks out, and the management negotiates with the strikers. The management, from the very nature of the industry, is inclined to be suspicious. Yet it must abide by the laws governing labor in the State where the plant is situated. If it finds evidence of espionage or sabotage, what is it to do? If it discharges suspected workers, it will be accused of dealing unfairly with labor. It cannot in such cases always explain the exact reasons for discharges—they involve military secrets. But if it does not do so, and does not prove its point in full, it may gain the ill-will of the unions.

Political Concern

In other words, war industries are by their very nature matters of political concern. Workers in them come necessarily under political, as well as industrial, supervision.

With the growth and spread of war industries in the United States, labor must do one of two things. It must develop a quickened sense of national and political responsibility, and identify its interests with those of the commonwealth; or it must refuse so to identify itself and become an instrument of revolution. There is no doubt that the rank and file of American labor favors by an overwhelming majority the first alternative; but there is a minority which acts, even if it does not speak, along the line of revolt.

War industries often bring high wages, while they last. They will probably take some workers off the relief rolls, and bring others to the crest of a wave of prosperity.

But it is for labor itself to decide whether the labor movement as a whole will be weakened or strengthened by another war experience. It takes more than high wages to produce a labor movement that will endure and command public respect. It takes loyalty both to the conscientious employer and the National Government. American labor has this quality. It cannot permit either the horrors nor the profits of war to cause it to waver.

Rex Miller

Happy About Everything

Acme

Comes to America From War Zone

Marcia Batty arrives at New York with her mother, Mrs. Denis Batty, the former Mary Lafean, Philadelphia socialite. Mrs. Batty's husband, a Briton, is with the British Air Force, and she and Marcia are to stay while in the United States at the family home at Foxcroft, Pa.

Silver Fox Surplus Worries U. S. Growers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—Silver fox, fashionable symbol of wealth to many American women, is having its prestige threatened by the European war.

Just as diamonds are costly because of their rareness, so modern society has bestowed a high market value on the fur of the silver fox, but now, with Europe busy spending its money for other things, it looks as if the United States may have all the silver foxes it wants. Consequently the price may fall to a point within reach of many pocketbooks.

The 15,000 silver fox growers in this country have brought their problem to President Roosevelt. Governors of certain producing States have written to him, pleading the case of the producers.

What the producers want the President to do is to raise the tariff on silver fox pelts so as to protect their trade, but because of the Hull reciprocal trade treaty program, the President's hands appear to be tied.

Most of the intruding pelts are expected to come from Canada. The Canadian trade treaty cut the tariff on pelts from 50 per cent to 37½ per cent. Under the "most favored nation" treatment of the reciprocal system, other exporting countries also enjoy the reduced rate. If the 1930 tariff act were still in effect the President could boost the tariff 75 per cent to keep out Canadian imports, but the trade treaty now prohibits such immediate action.

The producers estimate that as a result of the closing of markets in France, England and Central Europe, between 500,000 and 600,000 foreign pelts may be dumped in this country in the next few weeks.

It is logical, President Roosevelt pointed out at a press conference last week, that foreign producers should send their product to the one place in the world where there is still enough purchasing power to consume it.

Producers in this country estimate that American women can consume 100,000 more pelts a year than the domestic production, but they predict an influx of five or six times that size will force them out of business. Last year they received an average of $35 per pelt, said to be only a few dollars above production cost.

True, Thrilling Hero Stories In 'Government Document 18A'

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—It's only a paper covered book, poorly bound, bearing officially the name "Government Document No. 18-A" but its 845 pages cover more exciting fact than a library of mystery or adventure books.

In it are listed the heroes of the Nation, those who have won the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal.

Against each name is inscribed the citation which won the award. Three citations are of only one word—"Bravery." Others run from two lines to lengthy paragraphs. Many carry a small asterisk denoting the award was given posthumously—that the hero gave his life doing the deed for which he was decorated.

"Greater Love Hath No Man," might be a fitting title, yet the cover says only, "Decorations, United States Army, 1862-1926."

Lowly buck privates to lordly major generals, each entitled to $2 per month extra, while on active duty, for each award. Those who have the Congressional Medal are entitled to a salute even though no epaulets or chevrons are theirs.

Heroism Knows No Lines

Race, color and creed are forgotten. The first name in the book denotes the cosmopolitan character of the Nation's heroes.

"Achesay," is reads; no first name, simply the name by which this Congressional Medal of Honor man was known.

"Achesay" was a Sergeant of Indian Scouts. Born in Arizona Territory, he had no known residence when he enlisted. His award was for "gallant conduct during campaigns and engagements with the Apaches during the winter of 1872-73."

Several other Indians of only surname are listed in the Congressional Medal list. There are a few heroes with double awards, the Medal and a bar denoting that the man won the Medal twice.

Age means nothing where heroism is concerned. Take the award of Orion P. Howe for instance. Howe, 14-year-old drummer boy during Sherman's siege of Vicksburg, was awarded the coveted Medal while attached to the 55th Illinois Infantry.

"A drummer boy, 14-years of age," read the citation, "severely wounded and exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy, he persistently remained upon the field of battle until he had reported to Gen. W. T. Sherman the necessity of supplying cartridges for the use of troops under command of Colonel Malmborg."

Or take the case of Michael J. "Miekey" Perkins, South Boston newsboy who falsified his age to enlist in Company D, 101st Infantry during the World War. Mr. Perkins received a posthumous award, his citation saying:

"He voluntarily and alone, crawled to a German 'pill box' machine-gun emplacement, from which grenades were being thrown at his platoon. Awaiting his opportunity, when the door was again opened and another grenade thrown, he threw a bomb inside, bursting the door open, and then, drawing his trench knife rushed into the emplacement. In a hand-to-hand struggle he killed or wounded several of the occupants and captured about 25 prisoners, at the same time silencing seven machine guns."

Newsboy Perkins, only 15 years of age, received mortal wounds in that Belleau Wood exploit.

Rickenbacker Has Eight

Eddie Rickenbacker, aviator and racing automobile driver, the ace of American aces in the air, won the Distinguished Service Cross eight times and is entitled to have seven oak leaf clusters on his tiny ribbon.

This is the way the book tells of exploits of heroes: "Without hesitation he attacked . . . disregarding superior numbers he advanced on and killed the machine gun crew . . . without thought of personal safety he drew his trench knife and attacked. . . He tossed a grenade into the machine gun emplacement, killing the crew, then advanced. . . .

"Although severely wounded he continued against great odds. . . . After several other runners had failed of their goal he voluntarily took up the task and fought his way through. . . ."

You'll remember some of the names, Sergeant Alvin York, conscientious objector to war; Sammy Woodfill, whom Gen. Pershing described as the "outstanding noncommissioned hero of the World War," Joe Casey and others.

The D. S. C. awards cover 540 pages of this little read government document. Yet, not all of the fictional heroes put together ever experienced as exciting adventures or displayed such heroism as the lowliest of these, the Army heroes of this Country.

$1,000,000 Asked For Jewish Haven

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — A $1,000,000 drive for the continued development of Palestine as a haven for persecuted Jewish minorities of Europe began here Nov. 6 under the auspices of the National Labor Committee for Palestine, following a convention at the Pennsylvania Hotel attended by 2,100 delegates from the United States and Canada.

The money will be spent by the Palestine Labor Federation and its affiliates for the purchase of land, the expansion of agriculture and industry, and on cultural work.

Particular stress was laid on the need of raising money at this time, since it is anticipated that the condition of Central European Jews will deteriorate progressively as the war continues and that some 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 Jews will face starvation unless a refuge is found for them after the cessation of hostilities.

While some Jews may find refuge in sparsely populated portions of the British and French empires, Palestine will remain their main hope, according to Baruch Zuckerman, representative of the Federation.

The convention stressed that world Jewry was unanimous in its support of the Allies in the present war, holding that its "fate, like the fate of all oppressed and weak peoples, depends upon the victory of the Allies."

Crowd Stones Car Of British Fascist

LONDON (AP)—A hostile crowd stoned Sir Oswald Mosley's automobile Nov. 5 after the British Fascist leader told a meeting, "We want peace because we want to get on with our job of building up the British Empire."

Sir Oswald was not hit, although several persons were injured slightly.

Art: Critics vs. Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Treasure Island, Calif.

A moot point among those who appreciate art as "experts" always always has been: "Does the general public have any real appreciation for art?"

The public's usual reaction to such a question runs the gamut of opinion from no interest at all to a genuine appreciation and understanding.

To test this understanding and to get an actual art reaction the International Business Machines Corporation, installed a novel exhibit at the Golden Gate International Exposition.

It was a combined art and business machines exhibit. Does that sound odd? It may sound a bit out of the ordinary, but the throngs who visited the I. B. M. Gallery of Art and Science proved the combination to be highly successful.

In order to get the public reaction to its art exhibit of 79 paintings by contemporary artists in the 79 nations in which I. B. M. has offices, the exhibit held a vote for the most popular painting. Now that the Fair has closed, results of this vote is made public.

Enlightening Vote

The vote is particularly enlightening in view of the assertion that the art critic or art expert knows so much more about art with a capital "A" than the man on the street.

Before giving the result of the popular vote I. B. M. held an art luncheon to which were invited the art experts of the San Francisco Bay region. A picked jury chose 10 of the 79 paintings numbering them 1-2-3, etc. Winners in this award were given cash prizes totaling some $2,400.

Experts chose the painting "View of Lisbon," by the Portuguese painter Carlos Botelho for first prize; a Belgian, Pierre Paulus, took second place with "Blast Furnaces at Charleroi," and third went to the spectacular surrealist Salvador Dali of Spain for his painting on silk "Enigmatic Elements in a Landscape."

Great was the excitement around the I. B. M. exhibit when the tabulation in the popular vote was being taken to contrast it with the decision of the critics and experts. This popular vote had commenced late in May and ran until just before the Exposition closed. Nearly 10,000 people cast ballots for their favorite paintings.

The result showed a colorful painting, "After the Day's Toil," by Vincente Alvarez Dizon of the Philippine Islands in first place by quite a margin. It caught the eye immediately on entering the exhibit. But strangely enough, despite all the joking about surrealist art and the "ribbing" given it by the average man, the Salvador Dali painting on silk received second place. Third went to a brilliant-hued Polish painting by Sophie Stryjenska.

Neither the Philippine nor the Polish painting had received the praise of regular art critics in their choice of the first 10.

What Is Answer?

What is the answer?

To the casual observer it was evident that art critics picked paintings representing certain specialized schools of painting, while the public chose, in the Philippine and Polish canvases, two almost photographic subjects with vivid color and plenty of action. The art critics' choices were landscapes. The public's choices were of average people about their daily business.

How the public and the critics got together on the Dali surrealist painting has the I. B. M. people befuddled. Perhaps someone can help them out?—**Royal Arch Gunnison.**

Cabot Awards in Journalism Go to South American Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Announcement of the first annual awards of the Maria Moors Cabot prizes in journalism to La Prensa, of Buenos Aires, Argentina, and El Comercio, of Lima, Peru, was made by Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University, today. The awards are in the form of bronze plaques. Along with them gold medals go to Jose Santos Gollan, Sunday Editor of La Prensa, and to Dr. Luis Miro Quesada, President of the Board of Directors of El Comercio.

The awards were made to the two South American newspapers and their official representatives "on the basis of journalistic achievement which advances public understanding and sympathy among the peoples of any two countries in the Western Hemisphere." They will be bestowed formally by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, on Wednesday.

The prizes were established at Columbia University by Dr. Godfrey Lowell Cabot, of Boston, Mass., in memory of his wife to recognize the services of the press as an agency of public education in the Americas. From two to five awards will be made each year to newspapers, press associations and individuals on the basis of journalistic achievement which advances public understanding and sympathy among any two countries in the Western Hemisphere.

In making the announcement, Dean Ackerman recalled that La Presna was classified as "one of the 10 greatest newspapers of the world" and that under the direction of Dr. Ezequiel Paz it publishes "a volume of daily foreign news probably unequalled by any other newspaper" in Latin America, its influence being "both national and international."

Dr. Ackerman, in his tribute to El Comercio, recalled that it celebrated its 100th anniversary on May 4 last, publishing a 216-page newspaper "which will rank as one of the great achievements of the press of Latin America."

"El Comercio," he added, "has a national circulation and influence based upon a policy of editorial independence and news which reflects the professional idealism of the Miro Quesada family."

Mr. Gollan is a distinguished journalist and has been connected with La Prensa since 1907.

Dr. Quesada was formerly Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Peruvian delegate to the League of Nations and Minister to Switzerland. He is known throughout the Americas as a scholar, a diplomatist and a journalist.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York will welcome Mr. Gollan and Dr. Quesada officially at a luncheon to be given by Dean Ackerman at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel tomorrow.

James to Succeed Douglas at McGill

MONTREAL (CP) — Appointment of Prof. Frank Cyril James, distinguished economist, to succeed Lewis W. Douglas as Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University was announced Nov. 1 by the Board of Governors, effective Jan. 1, when the retiring principal becomes President of an insurance firm in New York.

Professor James, a native of London, is a British subject. He came to McGill from the United States, where he had held the post of Vice-President of the First National Bank of Chicago for the purpose of studying the Chicago monetary market. He is a director of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and is secretary of the Advisory Conference on Financial Research of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Work Against Soil Erosion Proves Popular in Midwest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—One job the Government is doing to help the farmer is getting very little adverse criticism and a lot of praise. That is erosion control carried on by the Soil Conservation Service with local co-operation.

A survey of farm opinion in the Midwest and Southwest made by The Christian Science Monitor shows this work to be the most popular of all government projects launched by this Administration in behalf of the farmer.

Republicans as well as New Dealers speak approvingly of it. The only complaint about it is that there could be more of it. The program has called for the setting up of soil conservation districts by the people concerned, and this kind of organization doesn't move fast.

Typical of the comment received in the Monitor's review is that of a conservative Kansas farm expert who is not too friendly to the AAA.

Very Good Work in Kansas

"Very good work is being done by the Soil Conservation Service in our State," he writes. "The sensible, useful phases of this program should be continued and probably will be."

As yet, erosion control programs have not been extensive enough to hold the soil down in the dust bowl, this Kansas observer and others note. Conditions in this area—southwestern Kansas, eastern Colorado, the panhandle of Oklahoma,—are worse this year than in several years due to the autumn drought, and soil is blowing away again, they say. Prospects for holding down the earth with winter wheat are reported very poor, as the soil is too dry for planting. But this must be blamed on the weather, and not on the Soil Conservation Service.

One bone the dust-bowl farmers have to pick with the Government, however, is the probable effect of crop insurance rules on the soil. To qualify for crop insurance, farmers must participate in conservation, and one of the conservation rules is that land lying fallow must be plowed to keep it free of weeds, it is explained by a Missourian. But plowing will increase blowing, say the farmers, and they wonder what they should do about it.

Small But Helpful

In Michigan farmers report the soil conservation excellent as far as it goes, but they say it is still on a small scale. Similar is the statement from South Dakota. Several scattered projects in the State are described by a severe critic of the New Deal farm program as "helpful." A similar report comes from Tennessee.

Montana has peculiar problems due to the plowing up of grazing land for agricultural use during the World War. It is now undertaking to put this back in grass in order to check erosion and return it to the use for which it is best suited. To this end, ranchers have organized districts for the communal use of large tracts under a form of district management, controlled by a state grass conservation commission.

From the South come reports showing that the trend toward diversification is tying in with the soil conservation program of the Government. More livestock means more grass land and fewer plowed hillsides to wash into the rivers.

Saves Some Hillsides

This is particularly noticeable in Arkansas, according to an observer in that State. Louisiana finds that erosion control is saving some of its hillsides, too.

In Texas, 6,000,000 acres terraced and planted to cover crops in compliance with soil conservation terms are improving farm appearances and conserving rainfall, notes an observer there.

"The so-called dust-bowl area has made phenomenal recovery under the system of anchoring soil with special soil-holding crops and restorative native grasses," he says further. "Also retirement of crop land in the sandier areas which were subject to heavy wind damage has helped.

"Soil erosion control is the most useful of all Government projects in Texas, farmers say."

Air Mechanics' School Plans Early Opening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—An aviation mechanics' school, one of a series to be established in the Government's program of training 100,000 young men as aircraft mechanics, will soon be put into operation here under the sponsorship of the National Youth Administration, according to Lieut. Col. Victor W. Page, associate engineer of NYA, who came to Columbia recently to assist in opening the school.

Adolphe Max

BRUSSELS, Nov. 6 (AP)—Adolphe Max, Burgomaster of Brussels, who passed on here today, broke all records for holding that office, having once declined the premiership of Belgium in order to continue to head the Brussels City Government.

He was named Burgomaster on Oct. 12, 1909. His heroic stand against the German invaders on the outbreak of the war in 1914 made him easily the most popular man in the Kingdom, and he never lost his place in the hearts of all Belgians.

During the first few weeks of the German occupation of Brussels in 1914 he was a constant source of inspiration to his citizens, and refused to submit to German authority. He was arrested Sept. 26, 1914, taken to Germany, and held prisoner in various German towns until he escaped on Nov. 13, 1918.

When he returned to Brussels he was received with delirious enthusiasm, made a Minister of State, elected member of the Royal Belgian Academy, and named Vice-President of the Superior Congo Council. In 1919 he was elected to the House of Representatives, receiving more preference votes than any other candidate.

On the occasion of his silver jubilee as Mayor of Brussels, when he refused to allow any celebrations, King Leopold III invested him with the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold with the Golden Border, a distinction specially made for him. Among his foreign decorations was that of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, a rank usually reserved for heads of states.

Coalition of All Parties In Australia Still Unsettled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — The first "war" session of the Australian Legislature ended recently with the problem of getting the Government properly based on a coalition of the leading parties still unsolved.

A personal dispute between Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies, head of the United Australia Party and Sir Earle Page, leader of the Country Party, had broken up the coalition of the two parties with which the Lyons Government had carried on successfully for eight years, with four cabinet members supplied by the Country Party.

Resigns Party Lead

Sir Earle, on receipt of an intimation from the Prime Minister that the question of renewal of the coalition could only be made on the basis that Mr. Menzies nominate his own members from the party and that in any case Sir Earle would not be acceptable, resigned his leadership of the Party.

Having lost its leader after 19 years tenure of office, the Country Party balloted for a successor, having as candidates Mr. Archie Galbraith Cameron, regarded as Sir Earle's candidate, and Mr. John McEwen. The former was elected and a resolution passed stating that it was "essential that in this wartime emergency a composite ministry should be formed on just terms."

Mr. Cameron's election failed to bring the Country Party into the coalition; on the contrary it has tended to widen the rift in the Country Party itself between the followers of Sir Earle and those who were willing to meet Mr. Menzies' requirements for the sake of unity. Mr. Menzies has stood out for the right to nominate the members of his own cabinet, instead of allowing the nomination to remain in the hands of the Country Party leadership.

Labor Is United

While the Country Party is therefore for the time being in a state of eclipse, Labor has closed its ranks and achieved a cohesion that until the very eve of the war had been lacking for a decade. Mr. John T. Lang, ex-Premier of New South Wales and an extreme left winger leader is in eclipse. The Menzies Government, so long as it is formed exclusively from the United Australia Party, continually faces the possibility of being outvoted should the Country Party join with the Laborites opposition on any issue.

California University Officials Are Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Two members of the faculty of the University of California recently have been designated as "outstanding citizen."

Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University, was so honored by the Los Angeles Kiwanis Club, which presented him with its first medal award. Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch, Vice-President and Provost of the University, has been named as recipient of the Benjamin Ide Wheeler medal, for "distinguished service" in this community.

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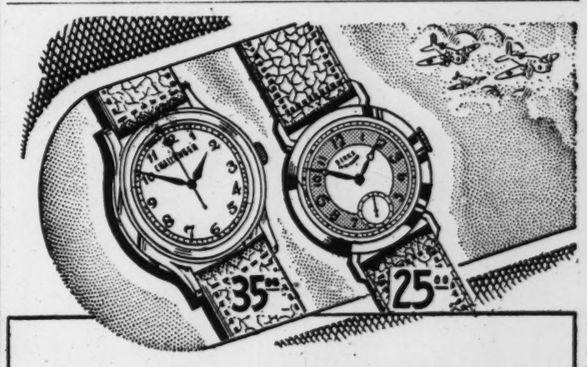

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Italy: It Dreams of a New Roman Empire

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Italy's uncertain diplomatic position makes that country news today. Its neutrality in the face of a military alliance signed with Germany only five months ago is of doubtful status. Mussolini's history up to the present makes it certain that opportunism rules, that Italy will commit or not commit, move or not move, strictly in accordance with what may seem its best material future.

"This is nothing new. Italy's World War switch is still vivid history. It had a signed alliance with Germany and Austria Hungary. Came the war and Italy stayed out until 1915, the second year, then suddenly switched to the Allies."

Question: "Mr. Hurd, Italy is classed with the dictatorships of today, with aggressive nationalism, colonial expansion, imperialism and attacks on Democracy. As I remember it, Italy of the World War was not like that and I seem to remember Italy also being famous at one time as a strongly vocal exponent of freedom. How comes this apparent conflict?"

Answer: "We find Italy at a very interesting place in its history as a country. You see, Italy is one of the newest of nations. As such it is going through the usual periods of national development. However, it is going through them in such rapid succession that it makes a vital illustration of this historic process."

Question: "Then Italy has not always been a powerful nation?"

Answer: "No, indeed. Italy for years was the helpless victim of foreign struggles. It was the booty which other powers fought to possess. It was broken up and passed back and forth. Only in 1848, after several revolutions, did Italy become an actor in the imperial drama."

Question: "Then the Italian people were not important at one time?"

Answer: "No. They actually rated lower than most European peoples. There was no state of Italy. Actually the name was a mere geographical expression, signifying a rather arid, boot-like peninsula, jutting down into the Mediterranean. It was inhabited by 15,000,000 people divided among ten separate political areas, practically all of which were ruled by foreign masters."

Question: "Who were these masters who apparently used pieces of Italy as dividend checks?"

Answer: "That's not a bad simile. They were, at the beginning of the last century, principally the French, the Hapsburgs and the Pope, although England, Spain, Prussia and Russia were far from disinterested. Napoleon was one of the most famous conquerors of Italy."

Question: "Who was he trying to pay off?"

Answer: "No one—unless himself. Napoleon sought to free Italy. By seizing it? Yes. You see, by his becoming master he would free it from other masters. There are different kinds of 'freedom' in diplomacy. Napoleon had the same sort of peace plan that Hitler personifies. Napoleon aimed to have peace in all of Europe—by the simple process of his dominating all of Europe."

Question: "Where did the Italians get their freedom, or even ideas for the same, since, as you say, they were pretty much a downtrodden people?"

Answer: "Strangely enough, Napoleon, in trying to impose his type of freedom on Italy, unwittingly was the wind storm which carried the seeds which ultimately caused true freedom to bloom there. While his drive caused hatred for the French, nevertheless he did create an Italian republic and disseminated the ideals of the French revolution of liberty, equality and fraternity. His soldiers, along with their bayonets, also carried the teachings that common men are worthy of becoming their own masters and working out their own destiny."

Question: "Where did this Italian struggle for freedom center?"

Answer: "Chiefly about Piedmont in Northwest Italy. Here was good soil—5,000,000 sturdy mountaineers. Although backward and unimaginative, their hard mountain living had made them self-reliant and daring. They were not unlike their neighbors, the Swiss—although their reigning princes were far from being William Tells. Their ruling house, Savoy, was quite despotic, reactionary and repressive. But it was brave, audacious and unreservedly loyal to Italy. Led by brilliant and courageous statesmen these Piedmontese began the fight for Italian unity and never ceased until the King of Piedmont, of the House of Savoy, was crowned King of all Italy."

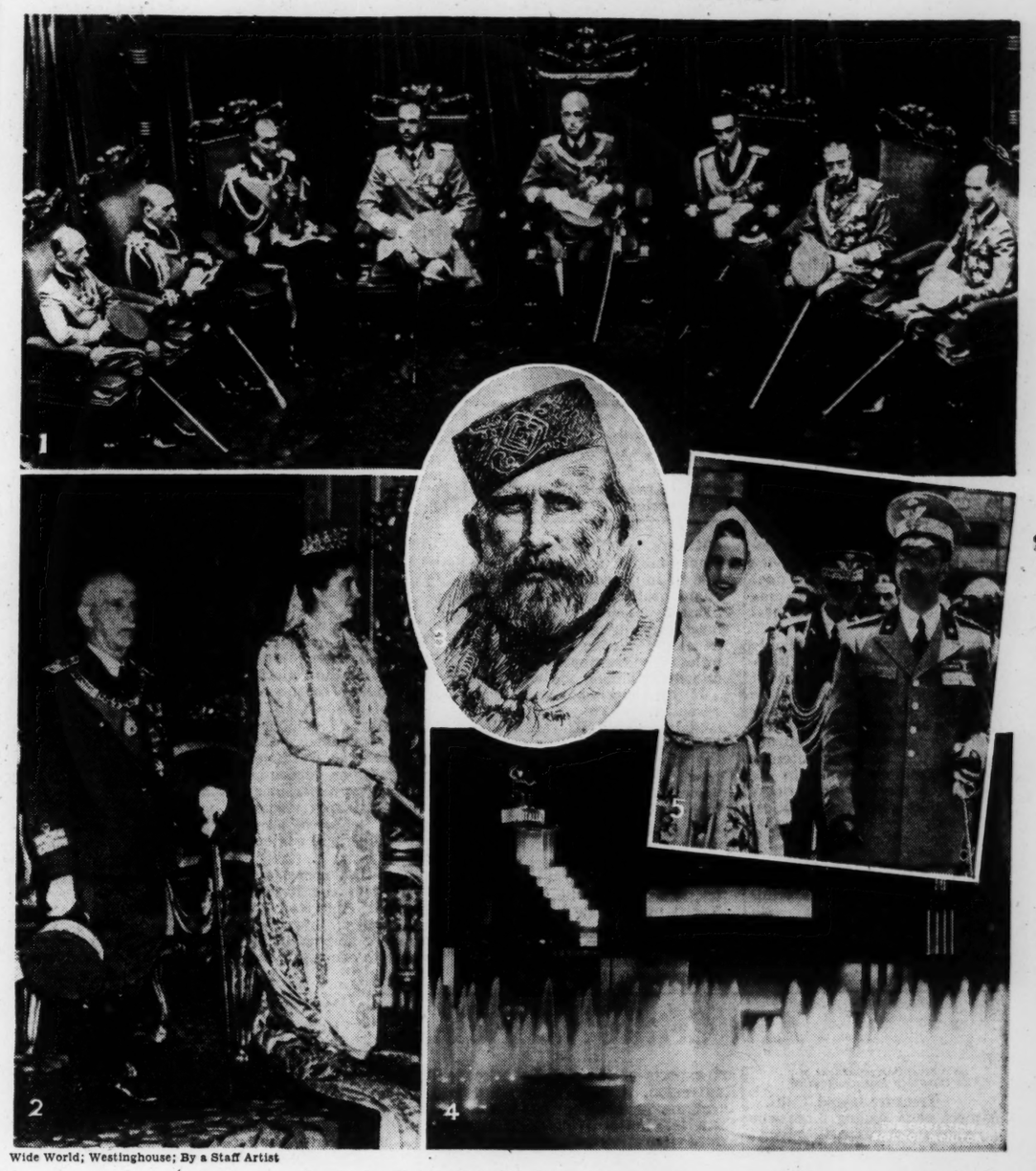
Question: "And now Italy has given up all these things for Fascism. How could that be?"

Answer: "Because nationalism seems more dominating than freedom. Nationalism was the basis of Italian freedom. Italy dreamed of being a great Roman Empire again. It joined in the race for colonies. Switching to the Allies in the World War, it came out with far less than it wanted and became bitter. Convinced that its existing Government was not on the road to empire it organized Fascism — complete and unrestrained nationalism — and turned to Caesar, looking for worlds to conquer.

"In 1839 Italy appealed for democratic help and international co-operation. In 1939 it calls Democracy decadent and scorns international co-operation. Thus does nationalism sweep on in a nation which started from nationalism. After all, seeds always bear only their own kind of fruit.

"And now for our guest speaker who discusses the Italy of today after a lifetime spent there—on Fireside page 123."

The Grandeur That Is Rome



Wide World; Westinghouse; By a Staff Artist

Italy Strives Mightily for a Renaissance

The glories of the past inspire the Romans of the present. (1) King Victor Emmanuel surrounded by the Royal Princes in the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds. (2) Italian Monarch with his Queen, Elena. (3) Guiseppe Garibaldi, nineteenth-century Italian patriot, national hero. (4) The Italian Exhibit at the New York World's Fair. (5) Crown Princess Marie Jose, in native Sardinia costume, with Crown Prince Umberto at a Sardinian celebration. These people of yesterday and today have rebuilt Rome.

Fascist Italy: Expert in Fence Sitting

By Alfred Bradford

Fascist Italy's attitude towards the war between the Western European Democracies and National Socialist Germany is still obscure. For all practical purposes Italy is, for the time being at any rate, neutral in the conflict which has broken out between its two former allies and its present partner. The policy of neutrality, however—or rather, since no official proclamation of neutrality has been issued by the Italian Government, the declared intention of Italy not to take the initiative in any military operations —is not final and irrevocable, but may be changed at any time.

Whatever Italy's ultimate decisions may be it is beyond question that neutrality finds the warmest support among the bulk of the Fascist party and the mass of the Italian people. It corresponds to Italy's national interests for if there is a country which needs a long period of undisturbed peace it is Italy, which has not yet recovered from the effort sustained during the Ethiopian and Spanish wars.

It is also recognized that neutrality is, generally speaking, strictly enforced. The campaign against Great Britain and France, which has been such a notable feature of the Italian news broadcast in the past few years has completely disappeared, and news is now presented to Italian and foreign listeners with praiseworthy impartiality.

What of Future?

Owing to the extreme lack of information concerning the Duce's future plans it would be idle to speculate with any degree of accuracy on Italy's future course of action. There are, however, certain factors which cannot be lightly dismissed in any study of Italy's present position and future possibilities.

Fascist Italy has a military alliance with Germany. It is of recent date, having been formally concluded less than five months ago, and its published terms should leave no one in doubt as to the real aims of the two contracting parties. It is a defensive and an offensive alliance, binding each of the two nations to come immediately to the side of the other as an ally if one of them is "involved in hostilities."

The fact that Italy has not come to the assistance of Germany when the latter has invaded Poland is partly accounted for by Herr Adolf Hitler's decline of Italy's military help "for the time being." How far the German-Soviet pact has affected the relations between Rome and Berlin it is impossible to say, even though the popular reaction in Italy against the Hitler-Stalin deal has been unmistakable.

Italy's Claims

Again, it should be borne in mind that Italy has certain well-defined claims against one of the Powers now at war with Germany—France. And Signor Mussolini is too shrewd a statesman not to realize that a similar opportunity, with his bargaining power tremendously increased by his present policy of neutrality, may not arise again. Will he be satisfied with moderate concessions or will he insist on a 100 per cent acceptance on the part of France of his maximum demands? In 1915 the Hapsburg Empire of Austria-Hungary offered generous territorial concessions to Italy in an attempt to secure its neutrality in the World War. Is France willing to fulfill Italy's aspirations in Africa? Surely the Franco-Italian problem is now ripe for solution.

Quite apart from the two above-mentioned aspects of Italian policy, there are wider issues involved which affect directly Italian interests. Acute differences have divided for many years Italy from Great Britain and France, but in face of the real danger of a German and a Russian hegemony in Central and Southern Europe, if not over the entire continent, should not that common bond which united the interests of Italy with those of France and Britain be revived again?

There is in present-day Italy a small but powerful minority of Fascists who favor intervention on the side of Germany in the hope of securing a share in the spoils of war resulting from the defeat of the Democracies, but there is a school of thought which holds exactly opposite views. Whilst anxious to see reasonable Italian aspirations fulfilled they are perturbed by the prospects of German domination in Europe, in which Italy too would become a satellite of Greater Germany.

Opinion in Italy is thus divided between two opposed elements within the Fascist party. The final decision, however, rests with one man—Signor Mussolini. What will it be? Can he maintain indefinitely neutrality, as the majority of his people desire? Will his decision be influenced by a long-term view of Italy's national interests or subjected to the immediate demands of party considerations?

Dynamism

In the recent past the Duce has delivered too many speeches designed to glorify the military calling and the sense of an Imperial mission; but he has also, on more than one occasion, proved to be in a position to rise high above the prejudices of an ordinary party man and to forge the destinies of his country with the responsibility of a statesman. He talks about the so-called "natural dynamism of the young peoples" to justify actions which would otherwise be condemned by the rest of the world.

Since nowadays dynamism is a much abused word, it is well to recall to the lucid Latin intelligence that it is only the Greek equivalent for movement, and that movement as such must be judged according to whether it is good or bad. Judged by its past results Nazi dynamism has certainly proved to be an evil thing for Europe. What will Fascist dynamism be when the time arrives to put it into practice?

Tony the Tinker Tells Italy's Story

Tony is a tinker in Torino. He solders up the holes in pots and pans, for which he gets very little money, so he lives most humbly. He doesn't like it and keeps dreaming of some way to be a hero. That's why he sings about princes, gallantry, and glory.

Long ago something like that happened to all the Tonies, to the whole Italian people. And if you asked them for Italy's story, it might run like this:

No Italy

Once upon a time there was no Italy. In fact, there was no nation, anywhere—just kings, dukes, counts, and feudal lords, dividing peoples among themselves as cowboys on the ranges sort out cattle.

Then English squires made laws in Parliament, English Christians formed a church, drove out a king, called in another. The ruled gave orders to their rulers. There was an English nation.

But there was no Italy.

A Grand Monarch clasped all France in his hard hand—nobles and prelates with candlestick makers—and for six decades held them there, changing them to Frenchmen. All sang in French, all sighed in French. A France came into being.

But there was no Italy.

* * *

That's the Introduction. Now comes the Prologue.

Napoleon

Rousseau preached the rights of man. The French proclaimed equality. Butchers and shoemakers played at ruling. Peasants on the land were freed. Spring torrents rushed down Europe's rivers. Light shone on the heights.

A sun burst over the Alps. Napoleon stormed into Italy. Alien masters fled. Ragged Frenchmen came to ragged Italians and were embraced. Now there would be an Italy!

But the new master from Corsica proved as harsh as the others. Little yokes had been exchanged for a big one.

Cannon boomed at Waterloo. A Congress-met in Vienna. The man with the big yoke was put on an ocean rock. The be-wigged and elegant princes with the little yokes came back.

No Italian was at the Congress in Vienna. No Italian was asked whom he wanted for a ruler. Twenty million Italians were sorted out among dukes and kings as though they were dividends for royal stockholders.

There was no Italy.

* * *

That's the end of the Prologue—six score years ago.

Now comes the First Act.

Revolution

It was very dark in Italy. A dozen times in a dozen places lightning flashed, but brought no life-giving rain. The kings of Europe continued Italy's night.

A storm broke in Paris again. It rushed as a tempest eastward. The continent rocked. It aroused a king from northwest Italy to march. Charles Albert, the Savoyard, sovereign of little Italian Piedmont, gathered an army and moved against Italy's chief oppressor. For the first time since Imperial Rome, an Italian ruler took sides with the people.

Patriots charge behind banners of liberty, but are defeated. They re-form their lines, charge again, and are crushed. They are ground as wheat beneath a millstone. The one Italian king who dared fight for Italy is forced to abdicate.

The noblest of revolutionists, Mazzini, has made his sacrifices for nothing. The most daring of knights, Garibaldi, had risked his life in vain.

There is no Italy.

* * *

So ended the First Act. Here is the Second.

War

Little Piedmont had found a friend. It would not have to fight Italy's battles alone, against all Europe's kings. The Emperor of France strode into battle with Piedmont at his side. Napoleon III charged through Lombardy's valleys as the first Napoleon had. He met Austria's armies twice and crushed them. The oppressors took to flight. A millennium of bondage was ending. Flags snapped in Italian skies. There was an Italy!

No! The flags droop. The cheering ceases. Napoleon makes a strange peace with the Hapsburgs. French soldiers withdraw. Austrian oppressors return. Old yokes remain. The victory is lost.

Great Cavour resigns in despair.

There is no Italy.

* * *

The Second Act is done. The Third begins—in 1860.

Liberty

A wonder happens. Time has become ripe. Europe has grown weary of holding the blanket of darkness over Italy. England bids Austria cease from oppression.

The people rise and move into freedom as dawn over a valley. Liberty blooms as a flower. Men and women do with ballots what they couldn't with bullets.

One province votes to join free Piedmont. A second province votes to join free Piedmont. Intrepid Garibaldi enters South Italy. The mercenaries of foreign oppressors refuse to fight him. Southern Italy acclaims him. Southern Italy is free. The Savoyard king of Piedmont, the champion of Italian liberty, marches into east Italy. It hails him, east Italy is free.

Upon the Austrian foot that had so long trod on Italy, steps a heavier foot, Prussia's. So Austria's hold is loosened. Venice breaks away. Venice is free.

Only Rome remains, Rome long controlled by Popes, under the protection of France. But France is crushed at Sedan; an Italian army marches into Rome. Rome is free. 1871. United Italy acclaims the Piedmont king as sovereign.

Banners fly from every hill top. A vision has come true. There is an Italy.

* * *

The Great Third Act is over. The Fourth begins.

Despair

It lasted 40 years. Liberty brought prose, not poetry. Freed Italy was ragged and ill-fed. Government was bad; corruption rampant. Paradise was not what patriots had promised. Italy was still far behind, a struggler among the nations, holder of last place at the council of empires. Italians felt deeply humiliated.

So they went to war—and they were more humiliated.

Then they went to a peace conference —and were still more humiliated.

Misgoverned at home, defeated by enemies, deceived by friends, Italy was frustrated. It felt as the son of a goldsmith patching tin cans.

It wanted a Garibaldi. And it got him.

* * *

That was the Fifth Act.

Mussolini

Fascism was "Italy snapping out of it." Fascism was a discouraged nation pulling itself together. It was a beaten team, brought to life by a great cheer leader. It was statesmanship, transformed into an opera, politics played by a star tenor. It was Italy patting itself on the back, becoming heroic, taking Rome, finding glory, winning a place in the world. It was a nation that had lost faith, finding faith again.

Most of Italy has enjoyed the game. It loves heroic operas.

* * *

Now comes the Epilogue.

The House of Savoy

Mazzini didn't free Italy; he wanted a republic.

Cavour didn't free Italy; he resigned.

Garibaldi didn't free Italy; he was just a fighter.

The House of Savoy freed Italy—with their help.

It humbly managed the opera, in which those tenors sang, and, in the fulness of time, laid wreaths on their monuments.

The fulness of time is coming again.

Italy still has its tinkers, goat girls and peasants. It is still destitute and lean. But it has made vast progress in seven decades, and holds a better place among the empires than at any time since barbarian tribes crossed the ancient Alps. It has a right to sing heroic songs of the future, as it mends its pots and pans.

R. H. Markham

Duce Orders Stronger Arms for Italy

ROME, Nov. 6 (AP) — Premier Mussolini added 4,500 lieutenants and noncommissioned officers to the Army today to staff new troop units.

A communiqué yesterday said Il Duce had given military chiefs instructions for "preparing and amplifying army units."

Signor Mussolini ordered emergency recruitment of 1,500 lieutenants and 1,500 noncommissioned officers preferably from among those with experience in the Ethiopian and Spanish wars.

Fascists said the new recruitments would help to give the Army its full fighting efficiency.

Another communiqué said Il Duce talked two hours with Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Army Chief of Staff, and one hour with Crown Prince Umberto "about questions of a military character connected with the Army he commands."

The Crown Prince and Marshal Graziani each command one of the two groups into which the Army was divided on Aug. 31; Marshal Graziani in addition became Army Chief of Staff and General Soddu, Undersecretary of War in the overhauling of the Fascist leadership Oct. 31.

It was announced also that Signor Mussolini had reconfirmed Marshal Pietro Badoglio as Chief of General Staff for all armed forces. The Marshal has reached the usual retirement age.

Premier Mussolini Nov. 4 told a crowd celebrating the twenty-first anniversary of Italy's armistice with Austria-Hungary that the nation was preparing for the future.

Without speculating on what the future might hold in view of the war, Il Duce said Italy was bending its "will and forces for tomorrow."

His few words were spoken from the balcony of his office after ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

"The Italian people . . . celebrate their victory today with a clear soul and a firm faith in the destiny of the country," Il Duce said. "The victory belongs to the people because it was achieved by a great sacrifice. In this remembrance of what was achieved we strengthen our will and forces for tomorrow."

Silence on Axis

ROME, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Fascist press today ignored the second anniversary of Italy's inclusion in the anti-Comintern pact and there was no exchange of notes with the other signers.

Instead, Italian newspapers devoted columns to celebration of the Italian World War armistice anniversary and to Premier Mussolini's declaration that Italy was strengthening its forces for the future.

[Italy joined Japan and Germany in the accord against the Comintern, the Communist International, Nov. 6, 1937. Hungary and Spain joined later.

A protocol then declared that Communism "continues to place the civilized world" in "constant" danger of war.

Since, however, Germany has concluded nonaggression and friendship treaties with Soviet Russia, and Japan has turned away from the Rome-Berlin Axis.]

Diplomats were speculating whether the alliance against the spread of Communism would survive the newly-launched collaboration between Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia.

The second anniversary of the pact finds Germany at war and receiving the aid of Russia whose leader, Joseph Stalin, is the supreme chief of the Communist International.

By contrast, it was recalled that when Adolf Hitler welcomed Italy into the pact two years ago he expressed satisfaction that the "community of Nations united in a defense against the Bolshevist world menace has been increased."

Diplomats observed that as a result of the Russian-German tie-up, Japan still has far from a proposed military alliance with either Germany or Italy. Foreign circles said the pact anniversary finds Italy in principle a good political friend of Germany and Japan but little more.

Spain, Hungary, and Manchukuo also joined the anti-Comintern pact but the bonds with Germany appeared to many observers to have been lessened for them as well. It was pointed out that the countries were closer politically to Italy than to Germany.

Both the Hungarians, who once were under a Communist regime, and the Spanish Nationalists, whose enemies were aided by the Russians in the civil war, were believed here to look with cold eyes on the collaboration between Herr Hitler and Mr. Stalin.

Germany and Japan signed the anti-Comintern pact Nov. 25, 1936, and Italy went in as an "original signer" two years ago.

Support Sought in U. S. For Anti-Nazi Movement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—The anti-Hitler underground movement in Germany, while growing in strength, especially in Austria and Czechoslovakia, is still a long way from being either a mass movement or in a position to overthrow the strongly entrenched Nazi regime, according to Dr. Paul Hertz, former Secretary of the German Social-Democratic Party. The overthrow of the Hitler Government will come only when the German people are suddenly startled by major military reverses, Dr. Hertz declared on his arrival from Europe.

It would be a mistake to underrate the resistance of the Nazis at this time. Dr. Hertz warned, at the same time voicing the view that it was doubtful if foreign propaganda directed against Reichsführer Hitler was known to the great mass of the German people.

Discussing the effect of the Soviet-German Pact, Dr. Hertz said its reception varied with the class. The underground workers, he said, were disappointed in what they considered was the Russian betrayal, while the Nazis themselves were strongly in favor of the agreement, holding it would help them to win the war.

World Domination

"You must always remember," Dr. Hertz continued, "that the real goal of Reichsführer Hitler is world domination. Up to now anti-Semitism and anti-Bolshevism served as convenient weapons both for consolidating the home front and for causing division in other countries. Hitler, however, would be willing to espouse philo-Semitism if he believed it would better his chances for world rule."

Dr. Hertz denied that the German people had any wish to rule the world, saying that Herr Hitler's goal coincided with that of the military caste, heavy industry, and the bureaucracy.

Although refusing to predict either an early end to the war or to outline in detail the type of government that would arise in Germany if Herr Hitler is beaten, Dr. Hertz held that whatever the Allies decide to do, they should not make the mistake of erecting a weak regime, such as that of the Weimar Republic.

Freedom and Strength

"In the new Germany there must be political freedom," he said, "but it must be secured by underlying strength. The weakness of the Weimar Republic lay in the fact that the industrialists, the military caste, the bureaucracy, and the great landowners really ran the country instead of the people who supposedly had the power. It is against these and their ideas, as much as against Hitler, that the world must fight."

Dr. Hertz said he had come to the United States in order to ascertain what support the underground movement against the Nazis might expect from sympathetic American groups.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Alberta

Calgary (Second Church): Al Azhar Temple, 506 Seventeenth Avenue West, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 12.
Edmonton: Empire Theater, One Hundred and Third Street, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 13.

Ontario

Kingston: Church Edifice, 121 Johnson Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 13.

Saskatchewan

Saskatoon: Bessborough Hotel, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 14.

England

Cheshire

Stockport: Centenary Hall, 3 p. m., Nov. 25.

Devonshire

Plymouth (First Church): The Cinedrome, Evrington Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 19.

Essex

Romford: Red Triangle Rooms, North Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 19.

Lancashire

Manchester (First Church): Church Edifice, Daisy Bank Road, Victoria Park, 7 p. m., Nov. 23.

Sussex

Hastings (First Church Hastings and St. Leonards): Queens Hotel Ballroom, 3 p. m., Nov. 21.

Yorkshire

Sheffield (First Church): Church Edifice, Severn Road, 3 p. m., Nov. 25.

United States

Alabama

Montgomery: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Arkansas

Fort Smith: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.
Jonesboro: Temple Israel, South Main Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 12.

California

Bakersfield: Standard School Auditorium, Oildale, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.
Burlingame: Church Edifice, 1449 Oak Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
Laguna Beach: South Coast Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 12.
Los Angeles (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2912 Guirado Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 12.
San Diego (First Church): Russ High School Auditorium, Russ Boulevard and Twelfth Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
San Francisco (Ninth Church): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Colorado

Denver (Third Church): Cole Junior High School Auditorium, East Thirty-second Avenue and Humboldt Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
Denver (joint lecture): Denver City Auditorium, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 17.

Connecticut

New Canaan: Henry W. Saxe Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.
Torrington: Calvary Baptist Church, Prospect Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16.
Waterbury: Waterbury Women's Club, 74 Central Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16.

Hawaii

Honolulu: Church Edifice, 4:30 p. m., November 12; Young Hotel Roof, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 20.

Illinois

Belvidere: Community Building, First Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16.
Champaign (Second Church): Champaign High School, 3 p. m., Nov. 12.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
Chicago (joint lecture): Civic Opera House, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 14.
Elgin: First Universalist Church, Villa and De Paze Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.
Farmer City: Moore Township High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 12.
Joliet: Church Edifice, Sherman Street and Second Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Iowa

Fort Dodge: High School, 1015 Fifth Avenue North, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 13.
McGregor: High School Auditorium 3 p. m., Nov. 12.
Ottumwa: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Kansas

Emporia: Lowther Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Independence: Memorial Hall, Pennsylvania and Locust Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Pittsburg: Church Edifice, Walnut and Euclid Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Sabetha: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
Salina: Church Edifice, Eighth and Mulberry Streets, 2:30 p. m., Nov. 12. Radiocast Station KFBI, 1050 kilocycles.

Kentucky

Paducah: Church Edifice, Fourteenth and Broadway, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge: Junior High School, Florida Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 12.
New Orleans Second Church): Jerusalem Temple, 1137 St. Charles Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Maryland

Hagerstown: Alexander Hotel, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Massachusetts

Boston: (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., Nov. 13.
Boston (Third Church): Current Events Club House, Central Avenue, Hyde Park, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 12.
Greenfield: High School Auditorium, 195 Federal Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.

Michigan

Birmingham: Baldwin High School Auditorium, West Maple and Chester Streets, 4 p. m., Nov. 12.
Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.
Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
Ferndale: Radio City Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.
Marine City: Auditorium, City Hall Square, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

Missouri

St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, 5000 Westminster Place, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
University City: Church Auditorium, 6900 Delmar Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Nebraska

Avoca (auspices First Church, Weeping Water): Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
Beatrice: Church Building, 800 Ella Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

New Hampshire

Concord: Church Edifice, North State and School Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Manchester: Palace Theater, 80 Hanover Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 12.

New Jersey

Englewood: Englewood Junior High School, Engle Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 14.
Hackensack: P. S. No. 3, State Street School Auditorium, State and Berry Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16.
Haddon Heights: Haddon Heights High School Auditorium, Second Avenue and Garden Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16.
Newark: Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 13.
Passaic: Y. W. C. A., Prospect Street and Passaic Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 12.

New Mexico

Silver City: Woman's Club, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

New York

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
Moravia: Methodist Church, Church Street, Nov. 14.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-Sixth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 12. Radiocast Station WMAC, 570 kilocycles, and short wave Station WRUL, 6.04 megacycles (49.6m), and WRUW, 11.73 megacycles (25.6m).
Oneonta: High School Auditorium, Academy Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 12.
Oswego: The Congregational Church, East Fourth and Oneida Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.
Port Washington: Flower Hill Hall, 12 Haven Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 13.
Syracuse (Second Church): Lincoln Auditorium, Central High School, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 13.

Ohio

Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundredth and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Cleveland (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, Denison Avenue and West Ninety-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
Cleveland (auspices First, Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Churches, Cleveland; First Church, Cleveland Heights; First Church, Lakewood; and Society, Fairview): Music Hall, St. Clair Avenue at East Sixth Street, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 15.

Oklahoma

El Reno: High School Auditorium, South Bickford Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 12.

Pennsylvania

Harrisburg: Church Edifice, Front and Woodbine Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 13.
Sioux Falls: Church Edifice, Minnesota Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Texas

Eastland: First Baptist Church, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 12.
El Paso: Scottish Rite Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Houston (Fourth Church): Mirabeau B. Lamar Senior High School Auditorium, Westheimer Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
Odessa: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Virginia

Roanoke: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Church Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 12.

Wisconsin

Waukesha: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Nov. 17

Bermuda Service Ending

HOBOKEN, N. J., (AP)—The Holland-American Line announced Nov. 4 it would discontinue service to Bermuda as the Nieuw Amsterdam sailed for Hamilton with 77 passengers. Line officials said the run would end after the liner leaves for Bermuda next Saturday because of lack of business.

Britain Tries to Bring Rivals in India Together

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 6—With the talks between Indian leaders and the Viceroy in a state of deadlock, and with five of the eight leading Provincial governments of British India already resigned in protest against the British stand, the Viceroy, Marquis of Linlithgow, nevertheless states that he is making today new efforts to bring the rival political factions in the country together.

Lord Linlithgow yesterday had announced that he had attempted to meet the differences between the Nationalists of the Congress Party and the Moslem League by offering Cabinet positions in the projected Federal Government to both the Nationalists and the Moslems, but that the offer had been rejected.

The Viceroy's statement of yesterday had appeared more pessimistic than that of today. He then stated that his talks with Mohandas K. Gandhi, and Jawaharlal Nehru, leaders of the Nationalists, and Mohamad Ali Jinnah, the Moslem leader, had been so disappointing that the situation threatened to retard, or even to reverse, the course of constitutional development in India.

Emergency Powers Remain

In view of the resignations of the Congress ministries—these include the cabinets of Bombay, Madras, and Orissa—the Viceroy said, in a radiocast to all India, that he had no choice left but to use his emergency powers.

The Viceroy also released copies of letters which he had sent to Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Jinnah, and to Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress Party, urging that the several parties co-operate with the existing Central Government of India for the duration of the war. The reply from Mr. Prasad was that his party stood by his original demand that a National Assembly be called to frame a new constitution giving India immediate independence. Mr. Jinnah's reply for the Moslems was that they were in any event opposed to a National Assembly election since the great Hindu majority would place the Moslems at a great disadvantage.

Lord Linlithgow stated that so far he had not been able to persuade the Hindu leaders even to discuss with the Moslems the proposals which the British Government claims would substantially meet their grievance, so far as it was possible to do this without going back on the commitments entered into to safeguard the minority population.

Government's Position

The British Government's position is that while it aims at eventually giving to India dominion status—that is independence as exists in Canada—it is unreasonable of the Congress to expect Britain to do this in the midst of war because leaders of neither Moslems, numbering 77,000,000, nor the princely states with 72,000,000 inhabitants, nor the depressed classes numbering over 50,000,000 has so far been able to agree with the Congress as to how to bring it about.

The British Government, however, also says that while it cannot at the moment, when it is engaged in a struggle for its own existence, proceed with the question of a future constitution for India, it is prepared to do so when peace returns. It has, besides, made two further proposals as a temporary arrangement. One is to set up a consultative war committee on which leaders of all the chief Indian communities would be represented. The other is to admit the elected representatives of the Congress and Moslem League to the Viceroy's Executive Council where as ministers in charge of specific branches of administration they would have a responsible share in the Central Government.

Subject to Co-operation

These two proposals are subject to the possibility of the National Congress and Moslem League so far composing their mutual differences in Provincial administrations as to render their co-operation with one another feasible in a Central Government.

The Moslems' position is that they can do nothing since the Congress leaders refuse to discuss the questions at issue. The British Government's attitude was defined by Sir Samuel Hoare, a previous Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons Oct. 26 when he said "the Princes are afraid of dominion by British India; the Moslems are firmly opposed to a Hindu majority at the center; depressed classes and other minorities genuinely believe a responsible government, meaning a Government dependent upon a Hindu majority, would sacrifice their interests. These anxieties still exist. I wish they did not. But as long as they do exist it is impossible for the Government to accept a demand for immediate and full responsibility at the center on a particular date. If we did so we should be false to pledges that time after time we have given in the most solemn words to the Moslems and other minorities and the European Community."

By a Staff Artist

Marquis of Linlithgow

Viceroy of India attempts to conciliate conflicting interests for duration of war.

Reich Looks to Its New Areas

BERLIN, Nov. 6 (AP)—While Reichsführer Adolf Hitler conferred frequently with Army leaders, various members of the Cabinet used the lull in military operations to visit Germany's latest annexations — Danzig, Posnan, West Prussia, and German-occupied areas.

Wilhelm Frick, Minister of Interior; Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, Count Lutz Schwerin-Krosick, Finance Minister, and Dr. Julius Dopmueller, Minister of Transportation—each looked after matters affecting his respertive ministry.

Germany continued with vigor to turn Polish homes, business, and farms over to Germans from Estonia and Latvia who have been invited "home into the Reich."

Dr. Goebbels radiocast a speech Nov. 5 to children gathered in movie theaters throughout the Reich.

"Enemies make an error if they believe we lack enthusiasm," he said. "Never was Germany more enthusiastic over a national mission. . . .

"We know we are fighting for national social existence. It is a totalitarian war. We have deliberately avoided arousing in the the German people an intoxicated spirit of hurrah patriotism. We did not want to start a straw fire which flames hotly and then quickly dies down."

Dr. Goebbels ridiculed the British "propaganda pamphlet-war," saying that leaflets dropped by British airmen left the Germans cold.

Dr. Goebbels declared such pamphlets apparently had been written by World War propagandists who appeared to Germans as worn-out "comic figures who someone forgot to take in after they had served their purpose."

Dr. Goebbels' youth hour on the radio was the first of a series. The objective is the mobilization of youth for war service.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Nov. 19, Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 7, 21.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc, Fifth Sunday, Dec. 31.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m) chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Dec 3, Jan. 7.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., Dec. 3, Jan. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc on Dec. 3, Jan. 7.

New York

New York—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Nov. 19.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on Nov. 12, 26, Dec. 10, 24, Jan. 14, 28.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Dec. 3, Jan. 7.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280 kc, on Dec. 3, 31, Jan. 28.

Ohio

Cleveland — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Nov. 19, Dec. 3, 17 Jan 7, 21.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Nov 19, Dec. 3, 17, Jan 7, 21.
San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Dec. 3, Jan. 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Nov. 19, Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Nov. 19, Dec. 3, 17, 31, Jan. 14, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Nov. 19, Dec. 17, Jan. 21.

Reds Occupy Bases on Latvian Coast

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia, Nov. 6—The Soviets' "peaceful" invasion of yet another Baltic State has been completed as Red garrisons estimated to number 40,000 reached their appointed bases at Libau and Windaw on the Latvian coast.

Whereas in Estonia the Reds marched overland, temporarily disrupting all civilian business, considerably superior forces crossed Latvia inconspicuously by rail in small numbers.

The Soviets are now realizing the dream of the Czars in making Libau a mighty Russian naval base. The Red troops are quartered in huge barracks built by the ancient regime. Until a few weeks ago the same barracks were prisons for political prisoners, including native Communists.

Many elements on present political chessboard baffle plain-minded folk. Indignation resulted among the local pro-Soviet radicals when the Soviet Naval Commissar Isakoff and other members of the Soviet military delegation to Riga toasted President Ulmanis at lavish banquets. The Latvian Government has recovered somewhat from the utter confusion and apprehension precipitated by the Soviets' first demands.

Change in Policy Unlikely

Despite previous reports, it is unlikely that President Ulmanis will voluntarily democratise his semi-dictatorial regime as Estonia did. Instead he appears to be making efforts to ingratiate the Russians, hoping that they will leave his rule undisturbed. This is keenly disappointing to democratic elements who expected consolidation of the country's internal position through broader popular support of the Government.

Many observers doubt that the present Russian indifference to internal politics will continue indefinitely. It is rather expected that once the Soviets consolidate their military positions along the coast they will regard the continued existence of capitalist states in the rear as a potential danger, especially if, as everyone believed, the Soviet Union's Baltic defenses are ultimately directed against Germany, since the Soviets' long memory is unlikely to forget the previous pro-Nazi record of the present rulers of Latvia and Estonia.

Trained in Russian Methods

An interesting sidelight on possible future plans is provided by the fact that many officers and functionaries assigned to the Baltic garrisons, especially those occupying keyposts as the Political Commissars, are Letts and Estonians trained in OGPU methods.

It is reported that when the Political Commissar to the Libau Garrison arrived he was driven through the town escorted by a Lettish officer who in Lettish ordered the chauffeur to drive as fast as possible, whereupon the Soviet Commissar addressed the chauffeur in Lettish, saying: "If you don't mind, I would rather go slow as it's my first glimpse of the old home town for 20 years."

Besides military arguments for absorption of the Baltic States, there is overmuch of tempting spoils within easy reach of the hungry bear. When the Soviet military delegates during a conducted sightseeing tour saw the Riga market with heaps of creamy butter and cheese meats, they thought it was staged for their benefit and only repeated subsequent unconducted visits convinced them of their genuineness.

Ship Lines Plan Circumvention Of Latest Neutrality Rules

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Provisions of the amended United States Neutrality Act barring American-flag ships from northern European ports had handicapped trans-Atlantic shipping here today, with the United States and Black Diamond Lines indicating they would make efforts to free themselves from the Act's restrictions.

The United States Lines is expected to apply to the Maritime Commission for permission to transfer nine of its 11 vessels to Panamanian registry. This would permit the line to retain a grip on European trade until it can again resume American-flag services.

The Black Diamond Line indicated it would charter neutral foreign vessels for trade in the war area forbidden to American craft. Spokesmen for the company said their own vessels would be tied up here for the duration of the war or chartered to some other company, and that if any of the chartered foreign vessels were seized or sunk by German warships, neither the United States Government nor officials of the Black Diamond Line would become involved.

Transfer of the United States Lines' vessels to Panamanian registry would permit operation of the Line between New York and European ports without violation of the Neutrality Act.

The nine craft facing possible transfer to foreign registry were the President Roosevelt, the President Harding, the American Banker, the American Farmer, the American Importer, the American Merchant, the American Shipper, the American Trader, and the American Traveler. The Roosevelt and the Harding are passenger carriers of 13,869 gross tons each, the others freight steamships of about 7,500 tonnage each, with passenger accommodations for 80 persons each.

In Washington officials said a number of difficulties might arise to the transfer of American ships to Panamanian registry. They contended:

1. That the Government, through the Maritime Commission, would be placed in the position of circumventing the provision of the Neutrality Act preventing American shipping from entering combat areas.

2. That Panama could not provide crews for these ships. If the original American crews were retained and the ships went into the danger zones, the Americans might be in the position of violating the section of the Act prohibiting Americans from entering those zones.

3. That the transfer to Panama could scarcely be a bona fide one, since the Administration, desirous of building up a large mercantile marine, would not like to see the present American merchant marine dissipated and, therefore, would not want American ships to pass permanently to a foreign registry. Consequently, there necessarily would be an understanding that after the war the ships would pass back again to United States hands.

4. Panamanian registry would not prevent the ships from being sunk if they were carrying contraband to the Allies. Since Panama could not conceivably pay for the ships, the loss would undoubtedly fall on the American owners.

The vessels of both lines would, it was held here, have to be manned by crews of nationalities other than American.

Rescue Ship Reaches U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—A record of the rescue within six hours of 300 survivors of two British vessels sunk by German U-boats had today been written into the log of the steamship Independence Hall of the America France line, which arrived here from Europe yesterday.

The rescues topped the records of both the City of Flint of the United States Lines and the Bilderdyk of the Holland-America Line, surpassing the former by saving 73 persons more than the Flint picked up from the steamship Athenia, exceeding the Bilderdyk's record by having made both her rescues in the same day, whereas the Dutch freighter's two were almost a week apart.

The first rescue by the Independence Hall came Oct. 17 about 500 miles off the coast of Spain, when she picked up 73 of the crew of the City of Mandalay, a British freighter in the Indian trade. The submarine that sunk her stayed at the scene until the Independence Hall arrived, and signalled thanks to the American vessel before it left the spot of the sinking.

An hour later the Independence Hall responded to another SOS from the 10,000-ton passenger steamship Yorkshire, en route to England from India, and saved 227 of the 284 persons aboard the vessel.

German Attempt For Continental Blockade Started

PARIS, Nov. 6 (AP)—French economic experts said today Germany was attempting to close European supply sources to Great Britain and France in hope of offsetting the Allied blockade and the United States' repeal of the arms embargo.

They expressed skepticism, however, whether Germany could organize such a "continental blockade."

Germany would corner the economic aid of neutral nations of Europe if it succeeded, they declared, since the plan envisages a bloc including Soviet Russia, the Netherlands, Italy, and the Scandinavian and Balkan Nations, all pledged to trade exclusively among one another.

But even if the entire group joined, experts said, it was doubtful whether the plan could prove fully successful since those nations lacked sufficient amounts of such prime materials as cotton, tin, and oil products.

Finns at Kremlin

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (AP) — The Helsingfors delegation, which is here and negotiating with the Russians over Soviet demands for territorial and other concessions in Finland, went to the Kremlin tonight for the second meeting in two days.

The Finns were understood to have agreed already to far-reaching concessions, but were holding out persistently on certain points. Although hopeful of a compromise, the delegation was convinced they would be the heavy losers whatever the outcome.

Norway's Comment

OSLO, Norway, Nov. 6 (AP)—The newspaper Aftenposten, commenting Nov. 4 on the Moscow newspaper Pravda's attack on Finland, said "Russian arguments in support of demands on Finland constitute a record in hypocrisy—even in 1939."

Citizenship Inspires Leader of Orchestra

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Rochester music lovers Nov. 3 had an explanation of why—for the first time—the city's Philharmonic Orchestra began its season with the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Conductor Jose Iturbi, Arthur M. See, executive head of the orchestra, revealed, has taken steps to obtain his first papers preparatory to becoming an American citizen.

The Spanish-born pianist and conductor chose the national anthem as the appropriate medium of expressing his admiration for his adopted country, Mr. See explained.

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Flint Idles in Norse Harbor While Nations Argue Status

OSLO, Norway, Nov. 6 (AP)—The United States Government-owned freighter City of Flint—its freedom assured by Norway's rejection of German protests—idled at anchor today in Bergen Harbor, awaiting a decision as to where its strange voyage would take it next.

It was apparent that Norwegian officials, anxious over the possibility that Germany might make an issue over the case, would like to see the ship outside Norwegian waters bound for anywhere.

[The impression prevailed in German Foreign Office circles that the City of Flint would remain in port until German-Norwegian discussions were over.

From the German viewpoint, it was said, it would be "only fair" for the ship to aremain as long as controversy over her continued.]

The American crew, however, has not yet been permitted to come ashore.

The German prize crew, which anchored the Flint at Haugesund Nov. 3 against Norwegian officials' orders, still was interned aboard the Norwegan warship Olav Tryggvason.

Meanwhile shipping losses of the European war rose to at least 110 as the ninth week of the conflict closed Nov. 4.

Unrestricted Warfare

Intensification of sea warfare appeared the most likely German reaction to lifting of the United States arms embargo, as Nazi sources hinted that they might introduce unrestricted submarine warfare—as in early 1917 in the World War—to prevent millions of dollars worth of planes and arms from reaching their foes.

The ninth week produced reports of 12 sinkings—5 British, 4 neutrals, 1 French and 2 German ships which were scuttled by their crews to prevent capture.

Total known gross tonnage losses mounted to 451,492, fatalities rose to 1,368 and the known British ship losses went up to 58. Germany had 12 losses, France 7 and neutrals 33.

Scandinavian countries suffered 24 of the neutral sinkings and Norway led the list with 10. Other neutral losses: Sweden 7, Finland 5, Netherlands 3, Greece 3, Denmark 2, Soviet 1, Belgium 1, Rumania 1.

British Prepare

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Britain began planning a comprehensive reshuffle of its wartime merchant marine Nov. 4 to meet heavy shipping demands expected on repeal of the United States arms embargo. Authoritative shipping circles said these steps were envisaged:

Schedules on all of Britain's overseas trade routes will be revised to free tonnage for trans-Atlantic use. In doing this the Shipping Ministry will budget for vital supplies coming to the United Kingdom from the Empire.

[In New York, shipping circles indicated the British would exchange their South American shipping with the United States to make up for the American ships taken out of the European trade by the neutrality measure.]

Some ships undoubtedly will be taken off South American routes but it was pointed out that Latin American countries were among Britain's biggest suppliers of meat and other essential foodstuffs.

Stronger naval escort units probably will be needed to guard shipments from American ports to Europe.

Aviation experts said most airplanes purchased in the United States probably would be transported to Europe by ships but there was no reason why some of the larger craft could not fly across the Atlantic.

Michigan to Investigate Means of Prison Break

JACKSON, Mich. (AP)—A Sunday afternoon prison break, foiled only after a guard was killed and a woman visitor wounded by a stray shot, prompted a State investigation Nov. 6 at Southern Michigan Penitentiary.

Five prisoners gained access to the prison roof and in the action that followed a guard was shot, a prison yard football game hurriedly called off, and all six felons captured.

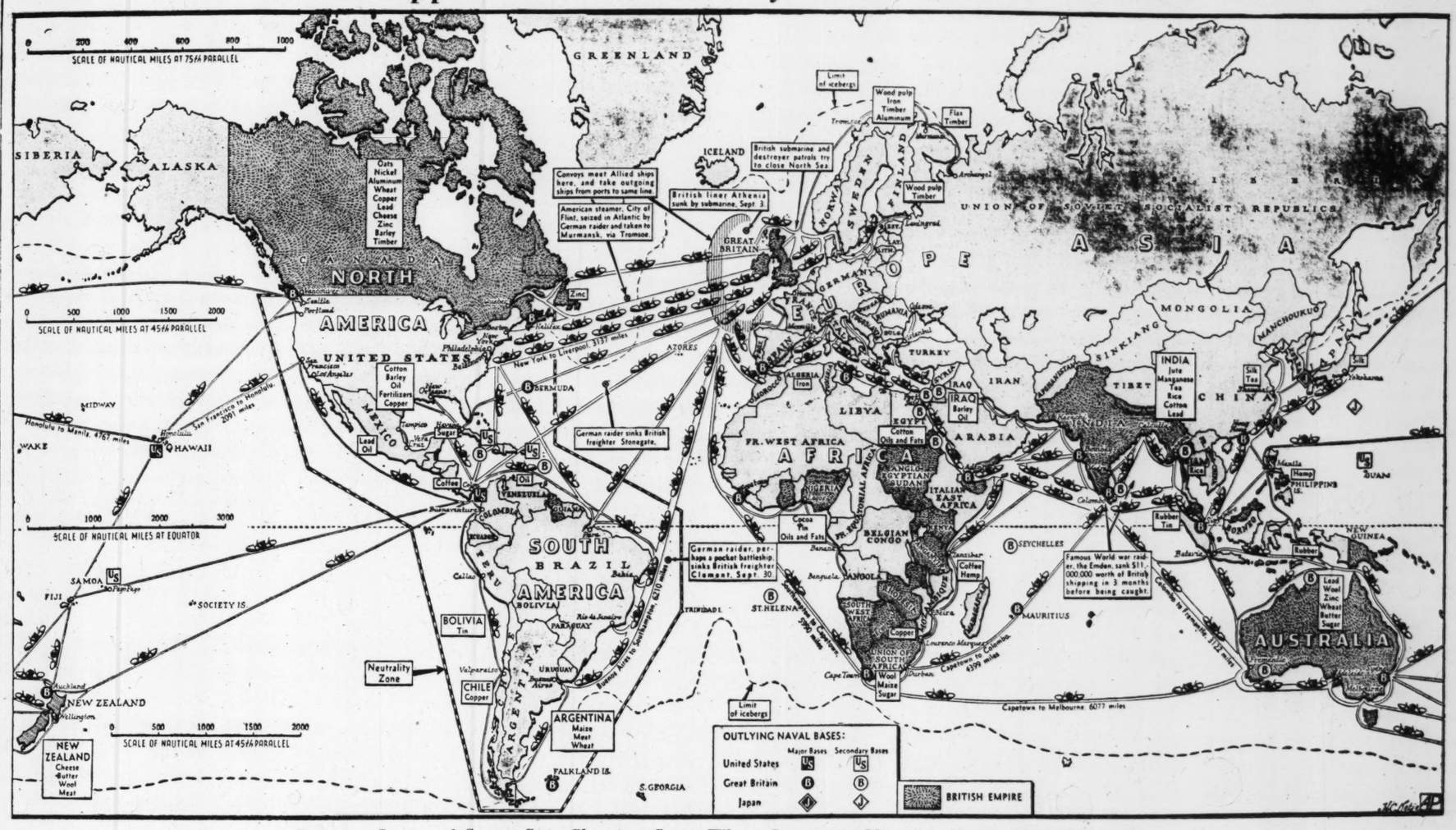
An inquiry still is going on into the escape and recapture of four long-term convicts at the Northern Branch Prison in Marquette last Sept. 25. In that break the convicts took four State officials as hostages on a futile dash across Northern Michigan.

Oliphant-Churchill Wedding at London

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Sir Lancelot Oliphant, British Ambassador to Belgium, and Christine Viscountess Churchill were married today at St. Columba's Church, shortly after their engagement had been announced.

The Viscountess' marriage to Mr. Ralph Heyward Isham, New York financier, was dissolved last year. She is the widow of first Viscount Churchill.

World Supplies and Routes They Must Travel to War Zone



Shipping Lanes of Seven Seas Showing Spots Where Important Maritime Events Have Taken Place

Britain and the Submarine: Rated as Nuisance but Not Menace

By a Naval Expert
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If the British Admiralty's figures concerning the loss of British ships are correct, the submarine campaign so far has been more of a nuisance than a menace, and even if the German figures are correct, the campaign has not produced the results that caused such consternation in 1917.

Germany has, with the possible exception of operations against armed merchantmen, refrained from "sinkings without warning" in most cases, although some crews have been forced to abandon ship under conditions which have imposed great hardships. There has been a recent increase in sinkings far from the closely patrolled waters around the British Isles, and the dragnet has begun to draw into the maelstrom neutral shipping charged with carrying contraband.

On Nov. 4, ending the ninth week of the war, shipping losses as computed by the Associated Press had risen to at least 110 vessels of all nations. Total known gross tonnage losses mounted to 451,492, and known British ship losses went up to 58. Germany had lost 12 vessels, France 7, and neutrals 33. These figures are lower than reported German Admiralty claims of Oct. 29, which stated that in the first eight weeks of the war, 115 merchant ships totaling 475,000 tons had been sunk.

Showing for Submarine

But any of the above total tonnages makes a very respectable showing for the submarine, and is so far in excess of what was anticipated, that one wonders why the heralded means of detecting and destroying submarines have not proved to be more effective. The answer may be that the modern submarine is a more rugged craft than its World War predecessor. They certainly have more surface speed and probably a much larger cruising radius, and are operating farther afield which makes them harder to deal with.

When the World War began, the submarine was an untried weapon, with potentialities unappreciated by both Britain and Germany, although the latter had made definite plans for its use against military objectives.

German submarines at first were used to patrol the German coast, but they soon began making short cruises into the North Sea, with the result that four British cruisers were torpedoed during September, 1914. The British, at this time, gave so little thought to the threat of the submarine that no precautionary anti-submarine measures were taken; vide the torpedoing of the cruisers Hogue, Cressy, and Aboukir on Sept. 22 when these ships were sunk within a very short time, one after the other, by a single submarine.

During the early months of the war, submarines sank a few merchantment in strict accordance with the rules for "visit and search," but when the pressure of the British blockade began to impose discomforts on Germany, consideration was given to instituting submarine raids on Allied commerce in reprisal for what was considered an illegal form of blockade.

The capture of Ostend and Zeebrugge in Flanders gave to the Germans bases well adapted for carrying on submarine operations in the Channel and along the south and west coasts of England. These bases were some 300 miles nearer these operating areas than were the primary German bases in the Helgoland Bight—an appreciable saving of both time and distance.

The decision to operate against merchant shipping without warning was placed in effect in February, 1915, United States and Italian ships being excluded from its provisions. In April, this immunity was extended to all neutral vessels, with the result that the misuse of neutral flags placed the submarines at a great disadvantage.

The Lusitania incident in May brought a vigorous diplomatic protest from the United States which demanded the cessation of sinking without warning. As a result, submarines were ordered to sink no large passenger vessels, regardless of nationality. The liner Arabic was sunk in August, however, and this episode brought forth such a storm of protest that orders prohibiting the torpedoing of any passenger vessel were placed in effect on Aug. 30, in so far as the Atlantic was concerned, and in December with respect to the Mediterranean.

Permission Withheld

During the succeeding months, the German Navy insisted in its contention that an unrestricted submarine campaign would win the war in six months, and although the idea was given consideration, the Kaiser, acting on the advice of his Chancellor, withheld permission for the time being. However, it was announced that all armed merchantmen would be treated as men-of-war and would be sunk without warning.

Then came the Sussex incident in March, 1916, which elicited such a strong protest from President Wilson that on April 24 orders were issued which restricted submarine operations in the Atlantic to military objectives only. This order did not apply to the Mediterranean.

The paralyzing effect of the British blockade, with attendant hardships on the German people, finally convinced their leaders that the war must be ended by the fall of 1917 and that Britain could be defeated only by unrestricted submarine warfare. On Jan. 31, 1917, the world was informed that this type of warfare would begin the following day. The result was such a tremendous loss of shipping that the anticipated goal was nearly attained.

Despite the diplomatic exchanges, protests, agreements to restrict submarine warfare, both total and neutral merchantmen sinkings closely approximated the number of submarines at sea until the unrestricted submarine campaign was begun. There was also a marked effect of the convoy system when it came into general use during the summer of 1917.

Enormous losses of shipping during the first few months of 1917 show what a potent weapon the submarine proved to be when unleashed without restraint against unprepared merchantmen. And it is rather remarkable that, although the German Navy had clamored for months to be permitted unrestricted use of its submarines, provisions were not made to insure more of them being ready for use when the time came for attempting a campaign on the success of which the fate of the German Empire rested. At no time during 1917 was more than one half the total submarine force at sea, and during some months, only one fifth.

According to the records of Lloyd's, 5,861 British merchantmen aggregating 13,200,000 tons, were sunk by submarines between 1914 and 1918. Another tabulation places the loss of Allied shipping other than British, at 3,300,000 tons through submarine action, and neutral ships similarly sunk, at 2,000,000. A grand total of 18,500,000 tons.

From another source, the British loss is distributed as follows:

	Tons
North Sea	5,100,000
English Channel	2,100,000
Other British waters	1,100,000
Mediterranean	3,300,000
Baltic	12,000
Unclassified	512,000
	12,124,000

While these figures do not exactly agree, they give an idea of the extent of shipping loss incurred.

Recall orders were issued to all German submarines on Oct. 21, 1918, in accordance with stipulations by the Allies contained in preliminary negotiations which resulted in the armistice.

199 Submarines Lost

German records show that 178 submarines were lost at sea, 7 were interned upon reaching neutral ports after having been damaged, and 14 were blown up when the Adriatic and Flanders bases were abandoned—a total of 199.

Britain's seagoing merchant marine today is estimated to have a total tonnage of about 18,500,000 tons, and it is claimed that a mass-production system is in effect which permits completion of a 3,000-ton ship in four months. But Britain needs these ships. If its commerce can be stopped, Britain starves, physically and economically. Every week of the year, over 1,000,000 tons of food and raw materials enter British ports, payment for which must largely be made in exported goods.

Germany prophesies that the worst is yet to come, and this statement may mean that mass production of submarines is underway, and that when the blockade really begins to pinch, there will be another resort to unrestricted submarine warfare.

What the result is going to be, no man can definitely foretell, but what man has done, man can do. And as Galsworthy says: "You must remember that you always have to give England time. She realizes things slowly."

Norway Accounts for Actions in Flint Case

OSLO, Nov. 5 (AP)—Text of the Norwegian Government's statement on the City of Flint follows:

The Foreign Office finds it correct to give the complete account of how the German prize, City of Flint, has been handled by the Norwegian authorities.

The City of Flint is an American vessel which, with a German prize crew aboard, came for the first time to Tromsö on Oct. 20 and asked for fuel and water. Permission was given in accordance with Norwegian neutrality rules of 1928 based upon the international agreements about the neutrality duties in maritime warfare of Oct. 18, 1907 (The Hague Agreement, Article 13).

The Flint, however, was given orders to remain some hours longer than necessary for taking on fuel and water. Thus it emerged that it had British citizens aboard. Crews had been taken off one or more vessels which German warships sank and these British citizens, according to a request from the prize ship, were put ashore at Tromsö.

Agreement Reached

The City of Flint left Tromsö on Oct. 21 and, because the stay there had been prolonged according to the Norwegian order, the ship obtained permission to continue to sail within Norwegian territories for 24 hours reckoned on the time of departure from Tromsö.

This was in accord with Norwegian neutrality rules.

On the following day, which was Sunday, the German Chargé d'Affaires at Oslo said his Government found it incorrect that the stay within Norwegian territorial waters be limited this way and asked that the ship be allowed to continue within Norwegian territorial waters.

The Foreign Office answered on Oct. 25 by citing the neutrality rules. The German Chargé d'Affaires then came back with new overtures on the following Sunday, Oct. 29.

The German Government maintained the Norwegian Government had supposed incorrectly that the prize should be treated in the same way as a warship and the German Government was of the opinion that, according to The Hague agreement of 1907, the prize could remain in transit in Norwegian territorial waters without a time limit.

The Norwegian Foreign Minister answered the next day that as far as the question about transit prizes and warships, they were placed under the same footing in The Hague Agreement but in this case there had not been a question about transit but about a stay in a neutral port and about the leaving of the port.

On the question about the transit in neutral waters, the Foreign Minister declared himself in agreement with the German Government.

This last question became effective that same day.

Permission to Continue

Two hours before the Foreign Minister saw the German Chargé D'Affaires, the City of Flint had anew entered the Harbor of Tromsö, following the waters from the north from Murmansk. This time the vessel did not stop but only asked permission to continue south. There were no hindrances and the vessel continued southward in Norwegian waters.

When this became known, the possibility arose that another warfaring power would try to stop the ship on its way. To control the boat as long as it was in Norwegian territory and to safeguard Norway's neutrality, the Norwegian admiral in command ordered a Norwegian naval ship to accompany the Flint southwards.

Farther south, the boat was met by the Olav Trygvasson, which took over the watch.

Outside of Sogn (a fiord north of Bergen) the chief of the City of Flint reported a sick man aboard and said that he should be permitted to stop at Haugesund to get the man under medical treatment.

A doctor was sent aboard from the Trygvasson and when he had seen the sick man had only an insignificant wound in the leg, the chief of the City of Flint was informed he could not for this reason be permitted to anchor at Haugesund. The prize chief agreed.

The City of Flint, despite this, anchored at Haugesund on Nov. 3 in the evening and when the captain of the Trygvasson went aboard and asked why he had put at anchor, the prize chief answered, "According to orders from my Government." Later he said he wanted to confer with the German Consul of Haugesund.

The Hague Agreement of 1907, which had been ratified by both the German and Norwegian Governments and which had been referred to expressly by the German Government in connection with the City of Flint's stay at Tromsö, states in Article 21 that prizes can be taken to a neutral harbor owing "only to the inability to navigate, bad conditions at sea, or lack of anchors or supplies."

None of these conditions was present.

If none of the conditions is present, Article 22 says "the neutral power must give free the prize which has been brought into harbor."

In accordance with this, the City of Flint during the night was taken out of the prize commander's power and was given free while the prize crew was interned temporarily on the Olav Trygvasson.

German Protest

Early next morning, the City of Flint left Haugesund. On that same morning, Nov. 4, the German Chargé D'Affaires at Oslo delivered to the Norwegian Foreign Minister a protest against the way in which Norwegian authorities had acted in connection with the City of Flint.

The Norwegian Foreign Minister on the spot showed the protest was without reason and that Norwegian authorities acted exactly in accordance with the Hague Agreement rules. The German Minister demanded the City of Flint be held back as long as the case was discussed between the two Governments but the Norwegian Government found no legal base on which to take such steps against the American boat.

The whole action in this matter has been explained by the Norwegian Government in a note which today (Nov. 5) has been delivered to the German Chargé D'Affaires.

City of Flint Skipper Tells Incidents of Historic Trip

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Capt. Joseph Gainard of the City of Flint, American-owned freighter captured by the Germans as a prize ship, told today in an NBC radiocast his own story of what happened.

The text of his remarks follows in part:

When we sailed from New York on Oct. 3, all precautions had been taken to show the City of Flint was a neutral ship. We had one British passenger who had formerly been temporary radio operator but had been replaced by an American.

On Oct. 9 we were stopped by a flag signal of a German warship of target battleship class. The ship was first sighted on the horizon at three points on the starboard bow, and it was about eight minutes before we could distinguish her flag signals. As the warship approached, her color led me to believe her French, but her guns showed her to be German.

The lieutenant in charge of the prize crew addressed our crew in good English as follows: "I must tell you we proceed as a prize to Germany, where the prize court decides what becomes of your cargo. You are as usual to obey your own captain and his officers.

"My soldiers will carry out my orders. So long as things are carried out as usual everything is all right. If you make trouble, I will put you in your boats and sink this ship. This is a war measure, and whether any of us like it or not, I must carry out my orders."

On Oct. 20, The German prize crew hoisted the German merchant flag. Later that day we landed in Tromsö harbor. The next thing we proceeded to Murmansk.

I tried continually to get in touch with our Ambassador, but did not succeed during our six days' stay. On the fifth day, at 3:45, I was told that the ship was again a German prize and we were to leave at once.

We proceeded down the Norwegian coast to Tromsö. The officials again stopped us, sealed our hatches, put Germans in touch with the German Consulate, and the ship again sailed accompanied by two destroyers. Later one was relieved by a gunboat.

The next day, a German merchant ship which was ahead of us turned back to meet us, and, bridge to bridge, its captain shouted a message to the Lieutenant aboard the City of Flint to anchor at Haugesund.

After anchoring in Haugesund, a boarding party came aboard, removed the prize crew, and stated that the City of Flint was free.

I want to mention the high standard of the conduct of my officers and crew who were at all times able and willing to carry out my orders, and did so in a very creditable manner. We all appreciate the interest of the American people who have been anxious about our welfare.

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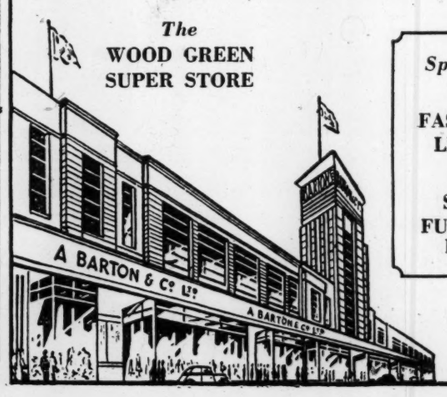

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Loopholes in Neutrality Appear

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—What restrictions—and what loopholes—are set up by the Neutrality Law and the proclamations issued thereunder?

First, as is well known, American arms, ammunition, and instruments of war can now go to belligerents, if—like all other exports—they are sent in foreign ships and paid for in the approxmate equivalent of cash.

Second, by Presidential proclamation American shipping may not enter an area to trade with neutrals extending from Norway, south of Bergen to the northern frontier of Spain. Thus barred to United States shipping are Great Britain and Ireland, the English Channel, the Baltic and the North Sea and all countries thereon. Significantly left out are Bergen, Norway and ports farther north, as well as Spain, Portugal, and the whole Mediterranean.

Thus back doors of varying utility are left open to American craft trading with neutrals.

There remain, therefore, distinct possibilities of just what the Neutrality Law was supposed to avoid—"involmement" for the United States through incidents affecting American shipping. But if such incidents start happening, President Roosevelt may take further action under the law to define wider combat areas. He is not required so to act, and so the major loophole of the law—the question of transshipment to belligerents by way of neutrals—still remains a yawning cavity. To illustrate specific possibilities:

What Could Happen

1. An American ship could carry cargo, say, from New York to Corunna, Spain, which is not over 500 miles from Plymouth, England. The cargo could be transshipped, the British saving the use of tonnage and the trouble of convoy all the way across the Atlantic. The United States still extends diplomatic protection—and the possibility of incident remains—for ship and crew on the entire voyage from the American port to the neutral harbor. Or the American vessel could go to Bergen, Norway, a mere 400 miles from Edinburgh.

2. Or an American ship could freely enter the Mediterranean, leaving any sort of cargo at an Italian port, whence it could readily be transshipped to Germany. The cargo could include airplanes, special high-octane gasoline or any other kind of prized contraband. Presumably it would be halted by the British patrol, and various kinds of diplomatic involvement might begin, not only with Britain, but with Italy—the nominal recipient.

3. Or the American vessel could leave its cargo at any Mediterranean port — Italian, Jugoslav, Greek, Turkish, Egyptian—or proceed into the Black Sea for a Rumanian or Russian harbor.

These exceptions were left by the law and the President's proclamation because it was not the purpose of this statute to halt intercourse in American bottoms with neutrals. Most of Norway, the Scandinavian and Baltic neutrals, and the Netherlands and Belgium are cut off anyway by the combat area proclamation.

In a statement interpreting his policy, President Roosevelt said:

"Combat areas may change with circumstances and it may be found that areas now safe become dangerous, or that areas now troubled may later become safe. In this case the areas will be changed to fit the stuation."

Plugs One Loophole

Experience will show to what extent the present neutral loopholes are channels for indirect trade with belligerents in American ships. Earlier versions of the Neutrality Law directly forbade such transshipment, but such clauses are omitted from the present law on the ground that enforcement would be well-nigh impossible. It was held unfeasible to determine in advance whether cargos were for use by belligerents or for transshipment.

In any case, the Neutrality Law is in this respect not a mandatory but a discretionary statute, with the President holding it in his power to close or open the loophole. Under his first proclamation, he has closed one obvious loophole—Ireland—and also barred the North Sea and Baltic neutrals, but the southward exceptions indicate channels both to Germany and to the Allied belligerents if they wish to take advantage of them.

In other odd respects, the Neutrality Law's stringency takes paradoxic toll. For instance, an American citizen may not lawfully take passage on a Canadian Pacific liner running from San Francisco to Hawaii, or from Manila to Singapore, or from Honolulu to Australia and New Zealand.

Globe-trotters will have extreme difficulty in certain runs where British or French ships were almost the only available convenient carriers. But American ships, which were originally barred from putting in at Pacific ports of European belligerents can now do so. And so, on the whole, they will gain a competitive advantage over their Canadian and British rivals in some areas far away from present war zones.

Where U. S. Ships Can't Go

By a Staff Artist

Europe's Combat Area

Shaded portion of map shows restricted parts of North Sea, the Baltic Sea, the English Channel and adjacent waters surrounding the British Isles, Ireland and the Bay of Biscay.

President's Text on Combat Zones

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's statement proclaiming combat zones and the text of his proclamation Nov. 4 follow:

The revised neutrality law has been signed and has gone into effect today; and I have also, under it, issued a proclamation defining a combat area, described in latitude and longitude.

In plain English, the chief result is this: From now on, no American ships may go to belligerent ports, British, French, and German, in Europe or Africa as far south as the Canary Islands. This is laid down in the law and there is no discretion in the matter.

By proclaming a combat area, I have set out the area in which the actual operations of the war appear to make navigation of American ships dangerous. This combat area takes in the whole Bay of Biscay, except waters on the north coast of Spain so close to the Spanish Coast as to make danger of attack unlikely. It also takes in all the waters around Great Britain, Ireland, and the adjacent islands including the English Channel. It takes in the whole North Sea, running up the Norwegian Coast to a point south of Bergen. It takes in all of the Baltic Sea and its dependent waters.

Substance of Law

In substance, therefore, American ships cannot now proceed to any ports in France, Great Britain or Germany. This is by statute. By proclamation they cannot proceed to any ports in Ireland, nor to any port in Norway south of Bergen; nor to any ports in Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, or Belgium, nor to Baltic ports. All neutral ports in the Mediterranean and Black Seas are open; likewise all ports, belligerent or neutral, in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and dependent waters, and all ports in Africa south of the latitude of the Canaries, (30 degrees N.).

I have discretion to permit, within the spirit of the law, American shipping to operate in the combat areas, where there is necessity. It is intended by regulation to provide that ships and citizens who are now in combat areas may get out of them; and for the minimum of necessary official, relief, and other similar travel which must go on in such areas. It is also intended to provide that vessels which cleared for combat areas before the Act and proclamation became effective shall be allowed to complete their voyages.

Combat areas may change with circumstances and it may be found that areas now safe become dangerous, or that areas now troubled may later become safe. In this case the areas will be changed to fit the situation.

Coastwise American shipping is not affected by the bill, nor is shipping between American republics or Bermuda or any of the Caribbean islands. In the main, shipping between the United States and Canada is also not affected.

Definition of Combat Areas

Whereas Section 3 of the joint resolution of Congress approved Nov. 4, 139, provides as follows:

"(A) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of Section 1 (A), and he shall thereafter find that the protection of citizens of the United States so requires, he shall, by proclamation, define combat areas, and thereafter it shall be unlawful, except under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed, for any citizen of the United States or any American vessel to proceed into or through any such combat area. The combat areas so defined may be made to apply to surface vessels or aircraft, or both.

"(B) In case of the violation of any of the provisions of this section by any American vessel, or any owner or officer thereof, such vessel, owner, or officer shall be fined not more than $50,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both. Should the owner of such vessel be a corporation, organization, or association, each officer or director participating in the violation shall be liable to the penalty hereinabove prescribed. In case of the violation of this section by any citizen traveling as a passenger, such passenger may be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.

"(C) The President may from time to time modify or extend any proclamation issued under the authority of this section, and when the conditions which shall have caused him to issue any such proclamation shall have ceased to exist he shall revoke such proclamation and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply, except as to offenses committed prior to such revocation."

Power of President

And whereas it is further provided by Section 13 of the said joint resolution that

"The President may, from time to time promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this joint resolution; and he may exercise any power of authority conferred on him by this joint resolution through such officer or officers or agency or agencies, as he shall direct."

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, do hereby find that the protection of citizens of the United States requires that there be defined a combat area through or into which it shall be unlawful, except under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed, for any citizen of the United States or any American vessel, whether a surface vessel or an aircraft, to proceed.

And I do hereby define such combat areas as follows:

All navigable waters within the limits set forth hereafter.

Beginning at the intersection of the north coast of Spain with the Meridian of 2 degrees 45 minutes longitude west of Greenwich;

Thence due north to a point in 43 degrees 54 minutes north latitude;

Thence by rhumb line to a point in 45 degrees 00 minutes north latitude; 20 degrees 00 minutes west longitude;

Thence due north to 58 degrees 00 minutes north latitude;

Thence by rhumb line to latitude 62 degrees north, longitude 2 degrees east;

Thence by rhumb line to latitude 60 degrees north, longitude 5 degrees east;

Thence due east to the mainland of Norway;

Thence along the coast line of Norway, Sweden, the Baltic Sea, and dependent waters thereof, Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Spain to the point of beginning.

Execution of Law

And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power to exercise any power or authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution as made effective by this my proclamation issued thereunder, which is not specifically delegated by executive order to some other officer or agency of this Government, and the power to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of its provisions.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Willingness to Measure Soviet Aid to Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

sia; Italy will supply additional sulphur and mercury as long as it remains friendly or neutral, and more is easily available in Russia in the amounts needed; aluminum ore which is vitally important to airplane manufacture comes in large quantities from Hungary and Yugoslavia which supplied the bulk of the prewar imports; some copper will come from the Scandinavian countries and Yugoslavia, but copper is being replaced wherever possible with aluminum; timber has been coming in large quantities from Russia.

3. The pinch for Germany will come chiefly in these commodities: Mineral oil, iron ore, rubber and cotton. Of these, mineral oil will be the subject of a special article in this series. Following is the situation in each of the other cases:

Iron: Sweden furnished Germany with slightly less than half of its iron ore imports in the first six months of the current year. However, Britain will undoubtedly use friendly economic pressure through the blockade control to reduce this amount. Moreover, Germany now has to use an inside Baltic water route from the port of Lulea, frozen from December to March, or pay for costly rail transportation to a nearer Swedish port during those months. France was the other chief iron supplier before the war, and this market is of course closed.

What can Russia do? Peace time exports of iron ore from Russia have dropped to a mere 7,200 tons in 1938 (11 months), as Russia has needed more and more to support its growing heavy industry at home. However, the small Czarist mining industry, which in 1913 produced only a third of the German output (including the Lorraine mines), has mushroomed until in the past year the Soviet Union far outstripped German production. The League of Nations statistical yearbook shows that both Soviet pig iron and steel production have almost reached four-fifths of the German output in the past year. Much of this has gone into armament.

There is an exceedingly serious problem of transporting Russia's iron ore or finished iron or steel from remote mines and plants to Germany, which was outlined in the first of these articles.

Begging problems of transport for the moment, it becomes obvious that Russian iron ore or metal supplies for Germany would have to come out of Russia's own domestic consumption or at the expense of its own armament program—or that the more tedious and lengthy process of enlarged mining operations would have to be undertaken.

Rubber: In 1938, Germany managed to enlarge its output of synthetic rubber (called Buna and made chiefly of coal and lime) to between 10,000 and 40,000 tons—which compares with a total of imported crude in 1938 of 91,900 tons from sources which now are virtually blocked. Stocks of rubber have undoubtedly been accumulated for war purposes and there is some success in reworking used rubber. As to the possibility of expanding the synthetic product, which is of inferior durability and must be supplanted much sooner, Russia has a domestic example to offer. According to the London Economist in 1937 Russia produced 70 per cent of domestic rubber consumption out of its factories.

Cotton: Here again the synthetic product is a factor difficult to calculate. According to the Reichskreditgesellshaft, German synthetic fiber made from domestic resources accounted for 32.4 per cent of domestic textile production last year, thus releasing more of the 250,000 tons of peace-time imported raw cotton for storage and armament manufacture. Large quantities of army uniforms, blankets, etc., are reported stored. Now, most of the markets for peace-time cotton are cut off.

Russian cotton is being raised on a rapidly rising scale and latest reports for 1939 indicate the largest crop ever grown. However, domestic consumption has equally risen with the result that in 1938 (11 months) only 3,600 tons of cotton and 7,900 of linters were exported. Here, again, Russian shipments would depend on a willipgness to part with a portion of home supplies.

Fats: Germany imported fats to the amount of 2,141,000 tons in the past year, and is officially stated to have possibly a quarter of this amount or more in reserves. The peacetime domestic production filled only 44 per cent of the country's needs, and Germany's import of some 1,700,000 tons of oilseeds is virtually blockaded. The surrounding neutrals to which Germany still has access only supplied 4 per cent of the oilseed supply.

With all the talk of guns or butter, actually only 14 per cent of German butter is imported. Meats can be supplied at home, what with 80 per cent self-sufficiency in meats prior to the war, and the subsequent bonanza in acquiring the Polish meat supplies. But fodder will have to be imported in substantial amounts.

The economist concedes that in bread grains the German supplies are assured for the next two winters. And this reckoning does not take account of the Balkans. A report from the United States Department of Agriculture's representative at Bucharest, Rumania, declared last summer that Germany's dream of expanding agricultural empire in Danubia was "approaching realization," and said that if the German program went ahead according to schedule, "this region can doubtless cover practically all Germany's remaining requirements of foodstuffs and feedstuffs, except fats."

As for Russia, its grains clearly would not be needed. Russia's export to all countries of oilseeds, which are Germany's chief source of edible fats, was only 41,000 tons, a negligible quantity beside German requirements. But Russia did export butter to the amount of a sixth of Germany's import requirements.

[Moscow dispatches of the Associated Press said the first preliminary estimate of a near record Russian grain harvest of 114,600,000 tons indicated to economic observers today the Soviet might export grain to Germany without drawing heavily upon its reserves.

Experienced observers pointed out, however, that Russia may withhold heavy export in its eagerness to make up for a setback last year and to increase war-time reserves.]

The problem of payment is meanwhile subject to much dispute.

Germany's sales abroad fell to 40 per cent of normal in the World War. Today, every effort to keep exports moving, and thus create foreign purchasing power abroad, is being pressed. But there is very little gold, and import needs from particular countries still accessible to Germany are redoubled over peacetime levels, while these countries have no particular need for more German goods.

Those who are less skeptical of Germany's capacity to pay in the case of Russia point to the following considerations:

Russia wants a big navy and already has placed orders with German shipyards: there is word that some of Germany's merchant fleet is being rented to or exchanged with Russia; German technicians, which are expected to go into Russia in large numbers will create a credit for their services; there is now a coal export surplus due to the taking over of the Polish mines, according to the economist. And there very likely are quantities of consumer goods which Russia has been unable to produce, and which would be welcomed on a barter basis. The success of these arrangements remain to be seen. And the question of whether Russia becomes sufficiently committed to the averting of an Allied victory to give materials to Germany without immediate compensation remains an open one.

Production Quotas

In conclusion, there remains the question of whether Russia can enlarge its production quotas substantially with the assistance of the large numbers of German technicians which are going on loan to Russia, so that aid to Germany would not cause so heavy a drain on Russia's own army and civilian consumption.

Here opinions are at variance. More conservative estimates cite the low immediate return from the building of new plants and extracting units in many fields. Given time, however, and close co-operation with German exports, much is probably possible under the stress of war emergency which would not be done in peace.

The fundamental difference between this and the war of 1914 is that Germany now has at least limited and possibly extensive access to a Nation which is one of the richest in the world from the standpoint of raw materials, and which has developed its industry since 1918 to the point where Russia is one of the major powers of the world in heavy industry.

The problems of transport and payment may test ingenuity to the limit, but the raw materials are there and if there is sufficient time, energy and willingness on all sides, they can be obtained.

President to Reknit Party

(Continued from Page 1)

bulk of the conservative Democrats would accept the President's nomination again, is of course open to great doubt.

However, the conservative Democrats are primarily politicians. They want to keep control for the Party as long as possible. If President Roosevelt seemed to be turning in their direction, and if the third term were on the basis of administering a difficult neutrality rather than a New Deal reforming crusade, their objections to the third term might reduce greatly.

The latest Gallup poll, for instance, shows 83 per cent of Democratic voters replying "Roosevelt" to the question: "Whom would you like to see elected President in 1940?" This astonishing percentage has shot up during the crisis atmosphere of recent weeks, reflecting a popular feeling that the country needs an experienced, energetic President rather than a less-experienced type.

No Bandwagon Riders

These kinds of statistics make profound impressions on the professional politicians of the Democratic Old Guard. And if the President should conciliate them by softening the impact of his domestic reforms, many of them might come flocking back to the fold as enthusiastically as they did on neutrality. However, it is clear that these Party leaders are not intending to be quiescent bandwagon riders. For instance, Senator James F. Byrnes (D), of South Carolina—who led the victorious neutrality battle for the President—now declares that all expenditures except those for national defense ought to be cut. He is for curbing the New Deal by the traditional method of shortening the purse strings.

From the start of the "purge campaigns" in mid-1938 until the final defeat of the Administration on neutrality and other issues in the regular session of 1939, President Roosevelt had repeated proofs that he could be beaten by a Republican—conservative Democrat coalition. His efforts to fight back at these Party defections were fruitless. And it is obvious that the conservative forces are likely to gain strength during the coming upward business curve, when economies will be more feasible than a year ago.

New Dealers Disturbed

Every political factor, therefore, adds up to the wisdom of President Roosevelt seeking to reunite his Party on issues of foreign policy and national defense. The situation gravely disappoints the New Deal reformers, who see no further progress ahead and even big retreats from some gains already secured.

Their strategy, therefore, may well be to try and push the President into acts and words which may irritate the conservative Democrats. Mr. Roosevelt's lively temperament lends itself to such indiscretions. So it may safely be assumed that the path of true reunion between the President and his right-wing Party members will not run smooth.

The national defense program offers a broad platform for agreement. Defense appropriations for the present fiscal year totalled $1,783,187,847 with substantial deficiency appropriations still to come. Next year's total is bound to be well over $2,000,000,000. Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia of the House Naval Committee has announced he will press a three-four year naval expansion program of $1,300,000,000.

Russians Expand Embassy in Reich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin, Nov. 6

This once vigorously anti-Communist Nation has seen a sharp increase in trade activity with Communist Russia. The German-Russian trade agreement has brought about such activity that the Russian Embassy cannot house the work.

As the result, a separate office has been established to handle the barter of raw materials and other products.

It is understood that the original $80,000,000 provided for in the trade agreement has been extended, but the new amount is not disclosed. Little cash will be required, however, as the negotiations envisage direct exchange of products.

Germany in addition to fodder is understood to be seeking gasoline, cotton, ores, lumber, and flax from the Soviets.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Adventurers in the Attic

By Joyce Lankester Brisley

Once upon a time, Poppy and Pansy Pumpkin, the two little wooden dolls, were sitting looking round the nursery with their painted blue eyes, wondering.

They were feeling adventurous again, but it was a very rainy day so that they couldn't possibly go out without spoiling their nice striped and spotted dresses.

"I suppose exploring-adventures always have to be done outdoors, don't they, Poppy?" said Pansy.

"Of course they don't, Pansy," said Poppy, getting an idea on the spot. "We can explore up in the attic."

"There aren't any yowling Wild Animals there," said Pansy, thinking of their last adventure in the garden.

"Ah, but there are things that squeak, and enormous, great, big, black, hairy, long-legged—"

"Ooh, what, Poppy?" breathed Pansy, clapping her wooden arms together excitedly.

"Spiders!" said Poppy. "Come on, let's go."

So, tying up in their shawls the little scent-bottle full of water, and a dry biscuit which it is always important to have on adventures, they set off. They had to climb up mountains of stairs, which was very thirsty work, and they took many sips from their water-bottle before they reached the top.

All Sorts of Noises

They heard the rain drumming on the little landing window, and gurgling in the gutters outside, and making a steady roar on the roof overhead, in an exciting sort of way. It made Poppy and Pansy feel very adventurous as they marched forward into the dark and dusty-smelling attic.

It was a mysterious sort of place, with a ceiling sloping right down to the floor each side like a tent, and all sorts of odd boxes and bundles and bits of furniture and things in it, and a big tank in a corner by the door making queer little trickly noises to itself.

"Ooh!" whispered Pansy, stopping; "what's it doing that for?"

"That's part of the adventure," Poppy whispered back; "you never know what's happening. There may be all sorts of things watching us."

"Ooh!" said Pansy.

"Come on," said Poppy, "let's climb those boxes—there may be gold and jewels in some of them."

So they stumped across the floor and began clambering over things busily.

Presently Pansy pushed the lid off a big can, and peeped in. "Ooh, Poppy!" she said. "This looks as if it's got cream in it. I must have a little taste to see!"

So she leaned over the side of the can as far as she could, but she just couldn't reach down to the cream. Then she leaned a little further still, and—Wow!—she had gone in head first, and only her wildly waving legs showed over the edge of the can.

Poppy rushed across and hauled her out by her feet. What a sight! It wasn't cream at all, it was paint, and Pansy had got it all over her head so that you could hardly tell which was back and which was front—except for a little lump that was her wooden nose.

What a Clatter

Poppy found some newspapers which she tore up and scrubbed her with, but she still looked awfully smeary.

"We must go to the bathroom and wash you," said Poppy firmly at last, and she dragged Pansy to the door.

Just as they got there the water-tank in the corner gave a sudden loud gurgle, which made the two Miss Pumpkins jump so much that they went down the stairs faster than they meant to, and being made of wood and the attic stairs uncarpeted, there was such a clatter that they were afraid someone would come out to see what had happened. But nobody did, so the two crept on down to the bathroom.

Poppy scrubbed Pansy with a nailbrush and much soap, and Pansy rubbed herself with a loofah, and between them they got her clean; but—oh dear me!—when they rinsed off the lather her face was almost gone—that is, all except her pointed wooden nose.

"Goodness me, this is an adventure!" said Poppy, staring at her. "I know! We must go back to the nursery and paint you!" So she pulled Pansy to the nursery and sat her by the fire to dry off, while she got the paintbox out of the toy-cupboard, and poured a little water from a flower-vase into the cat's saucer. And then she set to work on Pansy. And when she had done, you should have seen what a fine job was made of her face!

A Few Beauty Touches

Pansy was almost prettier now than she had been before, with her blue eyes and red cheeks and black hair. Poppy looked at her, and then she looked at her own face in the mirror, and then she looked at the paintbrush in her hand, and then she began to touch herself up. When she turned round she had long black eyelashes and a rosebud mouth!

"Poppy!" said Pansy, horrified, "you can't go about like that! You don't look like yourself!"

"I think it's rather nice," said Poppy. "I like a change."

She looked at her reflection this way and that in the mirror. Pansy moved the saucer of paintwater just a very little bit—

When Poppy turned round again she stepped on the edge of the saucer, and sent a fine splash right up over herself.

Pansy seized her shawl and ran forward to dry her twin. She rubbed her head very carefully, all over.

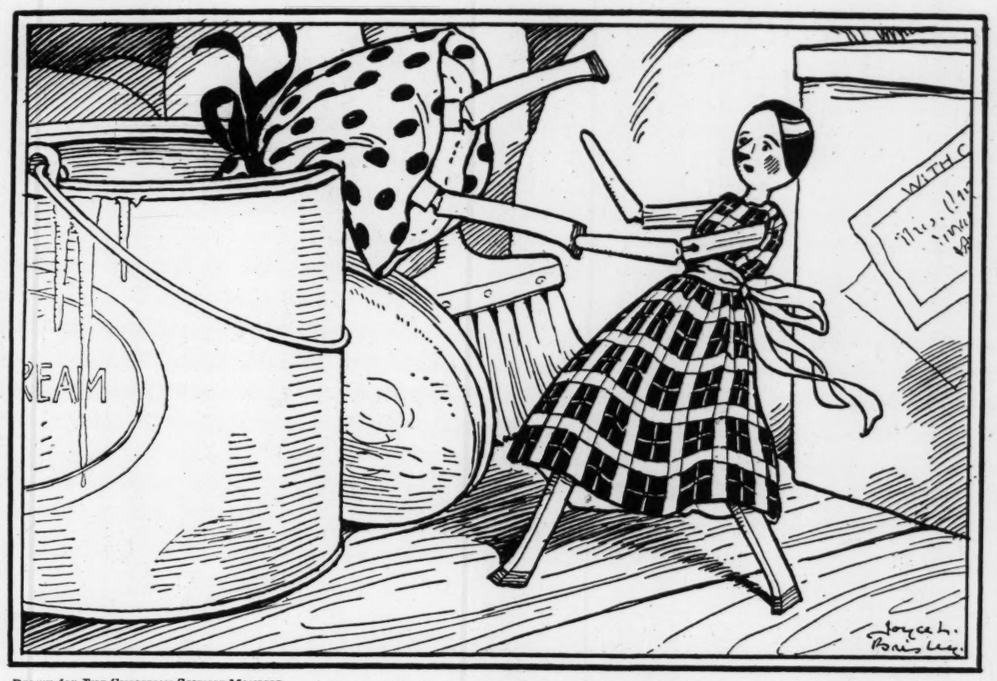
"Take care of my face!" cried Poppy.

"I will!" said Pansy firmly. "There, now — your eyelashes have all come off and spoilt my shawl; but it's only water-color, so it'll wash."

"Well, well!" sighed Poppy. "What adventures we do have, to be sure!"

"Yes, we do," agreed Pansy. "There's one we didn't have, though. We never saw a single spider."

"That'll do for next time," said Poppy.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Only her wildly waving legs showed over the edge of the can

A Field Mouse Visits

You looked so cute
When I opened my door
And found you there
On the threshold,
Sitting up straight
On your tiny hind feet,
Round, and brown, and bright-eyed;
Your little front feet
Clasped before you,
As if to beg:
"Please let me in!

The autumn wind is growing chill;
I take so small a space to fill
My need. I'll be quite still."
I scarcely had the heart to chase you;
I found it rather difficult to face you
And say: "Oh no! you see,
A mouse 'by any other name'
Is just the same,
To me!"

Helen Hixon

Photograph through courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts

This little bird-shaped jar was made by ancient Indians of Panama

Monky Monk Meets a Giraffe

Monky Monk was swinging on a branch high up in a tall tree, when he saw Georgie Giraffe below, quietly eating the top leaves of a smaller tree. It is often hard to tell where a giraffe begins and where a tree ends, because of the brown color of the animal's spots and the bark of the tree.

Now, though Monky Monk had seen Georgie Giraffe many times, he had never talked to him. So he swung quickly over to where Georgie was nibbling a leaf.

"Hello," Monky Monk called down, as if he were speaking to an old friend. "How are you today?"

Georgie Giraffe hade no answer, although he could see Monky Monk . . . and hear him, too. He just went on eating.

"I said 'hello,'" said Monky Monk again with a wave of his long tail, "I hope you are finding some nice leaves."

Georgie lifted his head to look up at Monky Monk. He seemed to smile a little but he said . . . nothing.

A Pleasant Greeting

Monky Monk did not like this at all. He swung for a long moment on the branch. Then he called down, "You might say 'hello,' Georgie, don't you think? Just to be polite?"

Still Georgie Giraffe made no answer.

"Such an air!" said Monky Monk to himself. Then with a little leap into the air, he sailed right down from his tree toward the giraffe. He caught Georgie's two horns in his strong little hands, and then he went right down Georgie's long, long neck, exactly the way small girls and boys go down the slide at the playground.

Georgie Giraffe was very surprised. His long thin neck had never been used for a slide before. It had helped him to reach his food high up in the trees. He looked at Monky Monk but he said . . . nothing.

Three times Monky Monk used Georgie's neck as a slide but still Georgie Giraffe said . . . nothing.

Bill Toucan Explains

At last Monky Monk grew tired and he went away. Just as he was near to his home he saw his good bird friend, Bill Toucan, sitting in a tree.

"Why, Monky Monk, whatever is the matter?" cried Bill.

Monky Monk was so glad to have someone to talk to that he told Bill Toucan all about the rude giraffe who would not speak when he was spoken to.

Bill Toucan shook his head. "Oh, dear," he said, "you have been a most foolish monkey. And not a kind one, either. Don't you know that Georgie Giraffe is the only animal who cannot talk? He has no voice, you know.

"Now go back to Georgie Giraffe. Take him some berries and leaves. Show him you are sorry."

So Monky Monk went back to where Georgie Giraffe was standing quietly under the tree.

"I have brought you a little gift," said Monky Monk politely. "I am sorry I was not nice to you."

Georgie Giraffe raised his head and his great brown eyes were kind. He took the berries and the fresh leaves and ate them slowly. Monky Monk sat quietly on a branch. And from that day on, Georgie Giraffe and Monky Monk were the best of friends.

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Music for Junior

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Sonatas and Symphonies

Small pieces and dances are not enough to make a serious composer. Even amateur musicians can compose short piano pieces or songs. But it takes a great deal of knowledge to write a Sonata or a Symphony.

What is a Sonata? Most piano players who can play by heart a Mozart Sonata have little understanding of how the Sonata is put together by the composer, and what the very word Sonata means. Well, the word Sonata simply means Something That Sounds. And this is the way it is built: there are two themes, a fast theme and a slow one. The Sonata starts with a fast theme, and goes over to the second slow theme.

After both themes are played over, the whole thing is repeated (You will find a double bar with a repeat sign after the second theme is completed). After the repeat, the same two themes are played over in different keys, and then the first theme comes back again as it was played in the beginning. The second theme comes back, too, this time in the same key as the first theme. Then there is a number of chords to finish off. This is the first movement of the Sonata.

The second movement is usually a very slow piece, like a song.

The third part is a dance, usually a Minuet.

And the last part—which is called Finale, that is, the finish—is usually very fast, with a quick motive coming back time and again, as in a Round. This last part is often called Rondo, which is the Italian word for Round.

The Symphony is simply a Sonata played by the orchestra. Only in a symphony, instead of just ten fingers, we have a thousand fingers, all playing on different instruments. The violins, the cellos, and the big basses draw the bow with the right hand, and the left hand has to play all the scales. The right hand is the violinist's melody hand; the better he draws his bow, the more beautifully the melody comes out.

The flute players and the clarinet players make the melody sing out by letting the breath out very evenly, just like singers, and so do all the other blowing instruments, the oboe, the bassoon, the horn, and the trumpet.

To write a Symphony, one must know not only how to build a Sonata, but also how to use instruments properly. In other words, the composer of a Symphony must know exactly what the players can play, and what they can't, and which notes are the most beautiful in every instrument.

(These stories about music are appearing on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

A Speedy Quartet

Sue on her scooter,
  And Bob on his bike,
Tom on his tricycle
  (Wee little tike).
Will with his wagon
  And I with my skates—
My, how we tear along,
  I and my mates!

Down Daddy's driveway
  Then back up the street,
Up Susy's sidewalk—
  To see who will beat.
Down again, up again,
  Forwards and back,
Swiftly we travel
  Like trains on a track.

Pushing and pumping
  And pedalling so fast,
Scooting and skating,
  We go whizzing past.
Up again, down again,
  Back and around,
My, how we fly
  As we cover the ground.

G. H. BERARD SMITH, JR.

Wanted—A Home for a Shepherdess

The little China Shepherdess had been shut up in the dark cupboard at the back of the shop for so many years that she had almost forgotten what the outside world looked like. The last time she had seen it was when she lived on a mantlepiece in a Victorian schoolroom. Beside her, had stood a glass case covering some wax flowers, and a pincushion in the shape of an apple, made from green and pink wool. The little girls who played in the schoolroom wore pigtails and white pinafores, and the little boys were generally dressed in sailor suits.

The China Shepherdess had been much older than anything else in the schoolroom. She could remember the time when ladies and gentlemen wore powdered hair and clothes of velvet and silk. She had lived then in a cabinet in a beautiful room hung with satin curtains, and on the shelf beside her was a China Shepherd, playing upon a flute. The Shepherd and the Shepherdess had been made by the same craftsman and had always been together.

A Parting

But the time had come when the house had been sold and all the things in it, and so the Shepherd and Shepherdess had been parted. The lady who had bought the Shepherdess knew nothing about old china, and had sent her up to the schoolroom to live with the wax flowers and the woollen apple. She missed the Shepherd terribly, and the children were not always as careful of her as they ought to be.

But harder times were to come. The boys and girls grew up, and their house was sold, too. This time, the Shepherdess was bought by a dealer who dealt in old junk and knew nothing about china either. The Shepherdess was put in the cupboard at the back of the top shelf, where everybody forgot her, and there she lay, black with dust, shut up in the dark, while years and years and years went by.

She was even more lonely and sad now than she had been in the schoolroom days, and often wished she were back in the old nursery with the wax flowers and the pincushion. As for the Shepherd, she could hardly bear to think of him and the time they were so happy together.

One day there was a stir in the old shop. It was to be pulled down to make room for a larger building, and everything in it had to be cleared out before the builder's men came in. For the first time for years the China Shepherdess saw daylight again. A man had opened the cupboard, and finding her on the top shelf was holding her in his hand.

In the Chelsea Cabinet

"Where did this come from, Dad? Bit of old Chelsea, isn't it?" asked the man.

The dealer who had bought the Shepherdess so long ago, came and looked at her.

"I don't know. Picked her up in a job lot, I expect. No good, though; much too old and cracked."

"I'm not so sure about that. It's mostly dirt—she's not so very cracked. One hand a bit chipped, and a little atom off her nose. I'll wash her and take her along to the Museum folk and see if they'll buy her. These Shepherdess figures are rather rare."

It was nice to be washed clean of dirt and dust again, but the Shepherdess was too tired and sad to mind much what happened to her now. Still, she was glad when the Museum people agreed to buy her.

"We'll put her in the Chelsea China Cabinet," said one of the Museum officials when the dealer's son had gone away. "There's a Shepherd figure she'll go with rather well. Why, I do believe, they are a pair!"

They were! It was the Little China Shepherd with the flute whom the Shepherdess had loved so long ago. Oh, how pleased they were to see one another, and how they rejoiced when they were placed side by side in the Museum cabinet.

Let's Compete Again

Girls and boys who read The Children's Page and The Young Folks' Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one of them for the best paper sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age. For details of the awards to older girls and boys, see the announcement on The Young Folks' Page.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of the last day of every month are considered as entries for that month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

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October's Causerie

THE SENTIMENT OF poets, regarding the mood of October, has differed widely. Some have felt its depression and a sense of sadness at the waning season. Odell Shepard, whose understanding heart reaches deep into the innermost secrets of Mother Nature, sees only its glory. As an absentee from his native clime, he laments:

"October in New England
And I not there to see
The glamour of the goldenrod,
The flame of maple tree."

We New Englanders, while not quite convinced as to the "glamour of goldenrod in October," yet share his deep sense of joy in the autumnal season when all nature presents in glowing colors its largess—its beauty and its bounty.

Poe, poet of gloom, presents quite another sentiment regarding October; for he opens his mystical poem, "Ulalume," with these lines:

"The skies they were ashen and sober;
The leaves they were crispèd and sere—
The leaves they were withering and sere;
It was night in the lonesome October
Of my most immemorial year."

There could scarcely be written a more appropriate prelude to the verses which follow in one of the most difficult of all poems to interpret and evaluate.

To be sure, there is a mystical something about this tenth month of the year not easy to name or describe. It is pre-eminently the month of transition, the period when summer gently merges into autumn and at the close foretells the coming of winter—the season when all nature seems to sleep.

* * *

Here at Rock Bottom, we regard these October days with keen delight. They have a charm which no other season offers us. To be sure, madcap May, when the apple trees are in full bloom, delights the eye and pleases with its dainty odors. May possesses a type of enchantment all its own, for it holds out the promise of future triumphs, of things to come. But October witnesses fulfillment of May's alluring promise. It is the harvest season, when orchard and field present their offerings for the benefit of all who will receive.

Important as October is to the farmer and orchardist in practical ways, it also offers in its flaming hillsides, with their banners of brilliant tints, a variety of color tones quite dazzling to the eye. All nature is in a mood of change. Flowers that brighten garden and meadow during the months of summer wither and fade, their task complete. But this by no means leaves the country bare. Asters and chrysanthemums in the garden open their daintily tinted blossoms to the sun. In the meadow, the wild flowers vie in color and variety with their aristocratic cousins in the garden. Each season has a floral individuality all its own.

* * *

This year, in mid-September, came a light frost which scarcely touched the tender blossoms. There followed a long period of delightful weather, with a temperature wholly congenial to the lover of the open. The temperature rose with the advent of October, until by Columbus Day the thermometer registered the heat of August. In consequence, the summer flowers prolonged their period of bloom until the middle of the month when, in twenty-four hours, the temperature dropped some fifty degrees and a heavy frost brought blackening blight to the garden. Now it is being dismantled for winter, with proper consideration for the return of spring.

One of the most notable changes, here at Apple Blossom, is the bird life about us. Late August and half of September saw little stir in the bird world. One wondered where were all the feathered denizens of the summer, that had been so friendly and fearless during their domestic season. They, for the most part, had disappeared. We knew that the swallows and bobolinks had started for the South.

But what had become of the more hardy denizens of the summer—bluebirds, robins, flycatchers, yellow-winged woodpeckers, meadow larks, and all the host about us? To be sure, during the moulting season they always retire to the seclusion of the woods to reappear in their new suits. Toward the end of September, however, they returned again in flocks, close about us in shrub and shade tree, happy in the autumn sunshine.

* * *

The habits of birds persist. I recall that, in my boyhood, always in the autumn and winter woods I found three varieties in close company — chickadees, downy woodpeckers, and the white-breasted nuthatch. One morning in early October, when making my usual rounds of the grounds at Apple Blossom, soon after daylight, the *yank-yank-yank* of the nuthatch caught my ears. Yes, there he was on the elm, running along the underside of a limb, or down the trunk as nonchalantly as though that was nothing unnatural or unusual. Where were his companions? Does tradition hold? A moment later, in the apple tree that shelters the lily pool, the downy woodpecker was heard writing his autograph in the old bark, and in the near-by conifers chickadees were happily proclaiming their presence. Yes, habits persist with birds as well as with men.

The student of nature, while acknowledging the regularity in the routine of things, yet is always looking for the unusual. This is particularly true regarding the movement of birds. In early October, while journeying to New York, from the train window near Westport, Connecticut, I saw a great snow-white heron standing in a marsh as "frozen" as a piece of Greek statuary, and not fifty yards from the train. My eyes rested upon him as long as possible in a moving train. Never had I seen one of these beautiful creatures north of Florida. In fact, they are supposed never to venture above that latitude, for they are definitely tropical birds. The great white heron is even larger than the great blue, and is snow-white except for the yellow legs and bill.

A few days later, while tramping among the hills a hundred miles above New York City on Columbus Day, I saw a bird high against the blue sky, sailing so majestically that there was no mistaking it. A black vulture from the southland, the most skillful of aviators, far north of his usual habitat! But there it was, easily identified by its size, color, majestic movements, and the finger-like tips of its wings. Yes, the unusual often happens when our eyes see and our ears hear.

* * *

At this writing, late October, Apple Blossom has a fascination that keeps us lingering despite the call of our winter home in the city. The forest is still brilliant with its autumn tones, bright yellows, deep reds, rusty browns, and many intermediate shades. Amid this glory, the evergreens stand out with a sharpness unknown in mid-summer.

The birds are all about us, mostly in flocks. A band of several hundred starlings light in the tall elm, their chattering at a little distance sounding like running water. White-crowned sparrows, back from their summer in Labrador, flit coyly about the shrubs and hedges. Bluejays quarter the sky with raucous cry. Robins still visit the fruit-bearing shrubs, now giving special attention to certain dainty crab apples which seem to suit their taste. Crows call from neighbors' woods and the meadow lark utters his shrill cry. Cedar waxwings feed upon the blue berries which profusely adorn the native cedars, and silently flit about the grounds. A sparrow hawk scatters the chippies which still linger about the garden. They seem to sense the danger instantly and rush to cover.

At this season, bird life is on the move. The quiet and serenity which characterize our summer visitors have given place to a furtiveness that seems quite unnatural. The advancing season increasingly stirs a sense of activity in these feathered friends of ours.

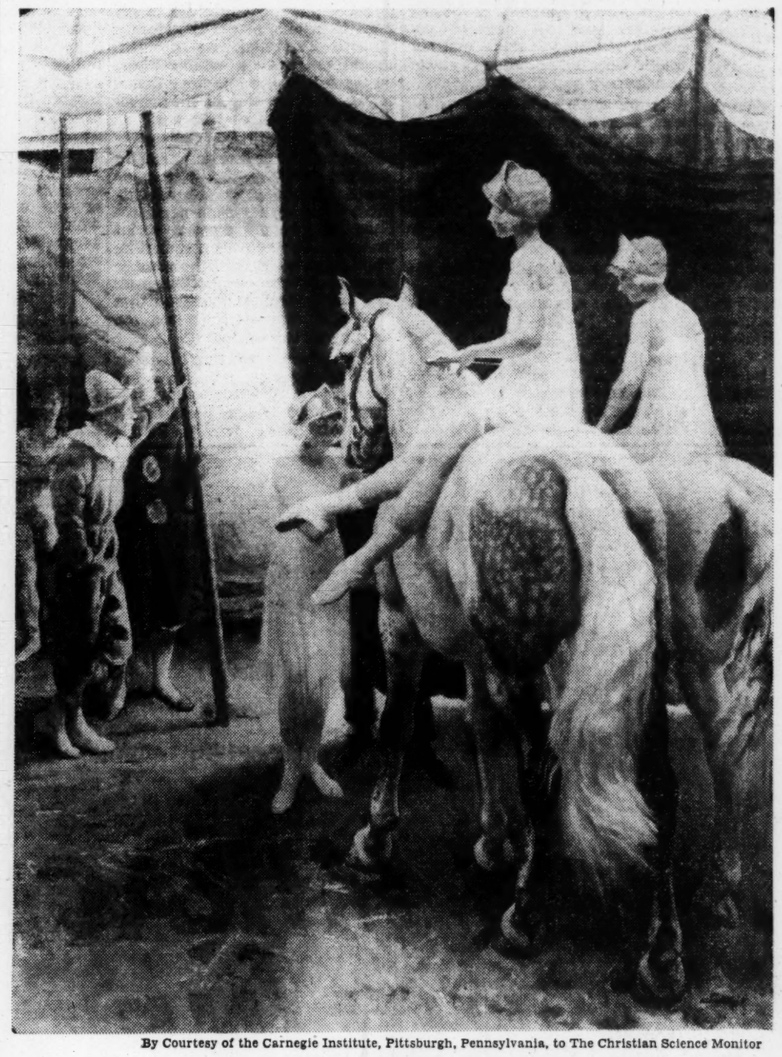
* * *

October brings its distinctive moods. It has its own atmosphere, its own dress, its own charm. The sunlight takes on a golden glow, softened by the thin mist that veils the landscape. It seems that all vegetation, trees, shrubs, flowers, distill their juices into a mysterious mistiness that pervades the whole countryside. Perhaps it was this sense of mystery that found expression in Poe's "Ulalume." It is very apparent to those prepared to witness it.

As the day draws to a close, the charm of October's mood intensifies. The birds seek cover. No evening songs fall upon the ear. Silence pervades the twilight air. The soft winds drop, the western sky turns brilliant red, and then comes the sunset, "luminous and serene, a shining peace." The stars come early and with intense brightness in the frosty air. The harvest moon, hanging high in the sky, envelops the landscape in a silvery light. Nature is at rest—the only sound, the barking of a dog from a distant farmstead across the meadow.

The October day is ended, not in sadness with us country-lingerers, but rather in joy and gratitude for the marvelous panorama which so constantly unfolds before our entranced eyes.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE



By Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to The Christian Science Monitor

"INTERVAL": *A Painting by Dame Laura Knight*

DAME LAURA KNIGHT is an outstanding British contemporary painter. The recipient of many mentions and medals, she has been an exhibitor at the Royal Academy since 1903. This canvas is now on view in the Carnegie International Exhibition in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Scenes of circus life are often depicted by Laura Knight, who has a special feeling for the theater, costume, dramatic lighting. Dancers especially have captivated her and she describes them pictorially in many attitudes. The subject is reminiscent of the Frenchman, Edgar Degas, who is a great favorite with the English.

"Plenty of employment"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE teaches that God is divine, infinite Mind, and that man, who is God's "own image" (Genesis 1:27), is spiritual, perfect, and complete now. Many have gratefully accepted these grand facts, and, through clear realization of them, found protection from adverse conditions.

A woman was once greatly troubled by a period of enforced idleness. One day, while seeking comfort in the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, her attention was arrested by a passage in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 118), where Mrs. Eddy says, "Be of good cheer; the warfare with one's self is grand; it gives one plenty of employment, and the divine Principle worketh with you,—and obedience crowns persistent effort with everlasting victory." Rebellious personal sense immediately argued: "But that is not the kind of employment I need or desire. I want to go out into the world and accomplish great things! I want to be happy, active, free!" Truth's message quieted excited self-will, and caused her to ponder humbly the words quoted above. What is this "warfare with one's self"? Is it not the mental conflict between Truth and suppositional error? Is it not a firm rejection of the evil beliefs which seem to be part of oneself, but are not? Since this warfare is "grand" because God, divine Principle, is working with us, none can be irked, discouraged, or harmed. Perhaps persistent effort will be necessary to win, but victory is assured to those who are obedient.

The woman was strengthened and comforted by this right reasoning, and spiritual facts were held to firmly. She soon found herself very busy refuting suggestions of dreaminess, dreary monotony, and other obstructive tendencies of mortal mind—unreal mortal vanities which are the opposite of the verities of Mind, God. Opportunities soon appeared for activity in a larger field of service for mankind and the depressing sense of uselessness vanished. This helpful experience is to her a constant reminder that beliefs of idleness and inactivity should be resisted at all times.

Someone may say, "How can these rules possibly apply to my case? I must make a living for myself, or my family. But unsettled economic conditions, injustice, and favoritism seem to deprive me of permanent and satisfying employment." Another may say to himself: "My age is against me. I am afraid my faculties are not so keen as they were. I am weary of the struggle for support and success." Perhaps inexperience, timidity, or a so-called crippled body seem to prevent one from taking part in joyous, fruitful activity. What precious comfort Christian Science brings to all troubled ones by revealing the true status of man! Man, who is the complete reflection of Mind, expresses intelligence, wisdom, and unfailing spiritual faculties. What if certain types of human activity appear closed to one? The divine ideas of resourcefulness, initiative, and expectancy are still present in consciousness to disprove seeming defeat. A human sense of youth, age, or body is powerless to limit the activity of right ideas. Divine Love opens the way for these ideas to bless one and all.

How tenderly Christ Jesus stated the blessed fact of a right place for every one of God's children, when he said (John 14:2, 3): "In my Father's house are many mansions: . . . I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also." The understanding of Truth enables one to claim man's divine heritage and silence the evil suggestions of fear, restiveness, and discouragement.

Divine metaphysics reveals the fact that one's right place is not a material location, but is a right state of thought. One who is consciously reflecting divine Mind is in his right place now, regardless of all protests to the contrary from unreal mortal mind. The activity of spiritual ideas may lead one into a new environment, more suitable for the expression of certain talents. Perhaps another needs to be aroused from the mortal dream of existence to realize that spiritual good is not indefinitely postponed, but is active here and now. Then how happily one can say, as Jacob said so long ago (Genesis 28:16), "Surely the Lord is in this place; and I knew it not." The angels of divine Love are ever present to strengthen, clarify, and sustain us in the right position given man by the Father.

Mrs. Eddy says in "Christian Healing" (p. 9), "We should have no anxiety about what is or what is not the person of God, if we understood the Principle better and employed our thoughts more in demonstrating it." Faithful students of Christian Science have accepted the sweet and sacred responsibility of demonstrating this perfect Principle, and have become doers rather than dreamers of good deeds. Here indeed is "plenty of employment." Forgiveness, affectionate sacrifices for the good of others, and patient striving for true self-expression help one to deserve and dispense all heavenly blessings.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Goodnight From a Thicket

Walking the late-dusk road alone,
I stumbled on an unseen stone.
Hearing the quick step and my breath,
a bird, deep-hidden there beneath
the thicket-branches, stirred, awoke,
shook feathers in her nest, and spoke
as if to say: "It's going to rain.
Goodnight—I'm going to sleep again!"

I paused at that small friendly speech
and smiled. Cloud-darkened, out-of-reach,
was every signpost of a star;
the road was rough, the miles stretched far,
but in my heart dreamed the out-of-sight,
the drowsy bird who sang goodnight.

FRANCES FROST

„Bőséges foglalkozás"

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

A KRISZTUSI TUDOMÁNY (Christian Science) azt tanítja, hogy az Isten isteni, végtelen Elme, s hogy az ember, aki Istennek „saját képmása" (Mózes I, 1:27), máris szellemi, tökéletes és bevégzetten teljes lény. Sokan vannak, akik ezeket a nagyszerű tényeket hálásan elfogadták, s akik azoknak intelligens megértésében minden bajos viszonyok elleni védelmet találtak.

Egy asszonynak egyszer kényszerített tétlensége nagy aggodalmat okozott. Egy napon, mikor Mary Baker Eddy írásaiban keresett vígasztalást, figyelmét "Miscellaneous Writings" (Vegyes Írások) című művének egy helye vonta magára, ahol Mrs. Eddy ezt mondja (118. old): „Bízzatok; az önmagunkkal való harc nagyszerű; ad bőven foglalkozást és az isteni Alapelv dolgozik veled,—és a kitartó igyekezetet az engedelmesség örök győzelemmel koronázza." Az ez ellen fellázadó személyes elgondolás azonban rögtön így vitatkozott: „De nekem nem ilyen foglalkozásra van szükségem és nem ilyen után vágyódom. Ki akarok menni a világba és nagy dolgokat akarok megtenni! Boldog, tevékeny és szabad akarok lenni!" Az Igazság üzenete végre lecsendesítette az izgatott akaratot és az előbbi szavak alázatos megfontolására késztette. Mi ez az „önmagunkkal való harc?" Nem az Igazság és a feltételezett létezésü tévedés közötti elmei küzdelem? Nem azon gonosz hiedelmeknek a határozott elvetése, melyek látszólag egyéniségének egy részét képezik, de valóban nem részei? S mivel ez a harc „nagyszerű", mert Isten, az isteni Alapelv dolgozik velünk, senki sem boszankodik, csügged el, vagy sérül meg benne. Ha kitartó igyekezet is kell a győzelemhez, akik engedelmeskednek, biztos a győzelmük.

Ez az asszony e helyes érvelésből új erőt és vígasztalást merített és ez után szorosan ragaszkodott a fentebbi szellemi tényekhez. Nemsokára nagyon el volt foglalva az álmodozás, a sivár egyhangúság szuggesztióinak és a halandó elme egyéb lerontó tendenciáinak visszautasításával—egytől egyik valótlan, halandó hiábavalóságok, melyek az Elme, az Isten valóságainak ellentétjei. Nemsokára új alkalmak nyíltak meg előtte, melyek révén az emberiséget magasabb minőségben szolgálhatta és így eltűnt a hiábavalóság leverő érzése. Ez a hasznos élmény folyton arra emlékezteti őt, hogy a tétlenség és a munkátlanság hiedelmeinek mindég ellent kell állani.

De valaki ezt mondhatja, „De ezek a szabályok alig illenek az én esetemre? Nekem a magam és a családom számára kell megélhetést keresnem, de a zűrzavaros gazdasági viszonyok, az igazságtalanságok, a részrehajlások látszólag megfosztottak minden állandó és kielégítő munkaalkalomtól." Egy másik ember esetleg ezt mondja: „A korom van ellenem. Félek hogy a képességeim nem olyan élesek, mint mikor fiatal voltam. Belefáradtam a megélés és a siker keresésének küzdelmébe." Talán a tapasztalat hiánya, félénkség, vagy egy úgynevezett nyomorék test akadályoz meg látszólag valakit abban, hogy örömteljes, sikeres munkálkodásban legyen része. Milyen becses vigaszt hoz a Krisztusi Tudomány minden gonddal terhelt embernek, az által, hogy feltárja előttük az ember valódi állapotát! Az ember, aki az Elme tökéletes visszatükrözése, értelmességet, bölcseséget és örökké megbízható szellemi képességeket fejez ki. És még ha az emberi tevékenység bizonyos ágai látszólag el is vannak zárva előttünk? A leleményesség, kezdeményesség és a várakozásteljesség isteni ideái mindég jelen vannak az öntudatunkban, hogy ott a látszólagos vereség valótlanságát bebizonyíthassák. A fiatalság, öregkor, vagy a test emberi elgondolásának nincs hatalma, hogy a helyes ideák tevékenységét korlátozhassa. Az isteni Szeretet megnyitja az útját annak, hogy ezek az ideák mindenkit megáldhassanak.

Milyen könyörületességgel jelentette ki Jézus Krisztus azt az áldott tényt, hogy Isten minden egyes gyermekének megvan a maga helye, mikor ezt mondta (János 14:2, 3): „Az én Atyámnak házában sok lakóhely van; . . . Elmegyek, hogy helyet készítsek néktek. És ha majd elmegyek és helyet készítek néktek, ismét eljövök és magamhoz veszlek titeket; hogy a hol én vagyok, ti is ott legyetek." Az Igazság megértése által képesek vagyunk igényt tenni az ember isteni örökségére és el tudjuk hallgattatni a félelem, nyugtalanság és csüggedés gonosz szuggesztióit.

Az isteni metafizika feltárja előttünk annak a tényét, hogy az ember igazi helye nem az anyagi tér egy része, hanem egy helyes elmeállapot. Aki az isteni Elmét tudatosan visszatükrözi, az máris az ő igazi helyét foglalja el, a valótlan, halandó elméből jövő ezt ellenző mindenféle protestálásoknak daccára. A szellemi eszmék működése esetleg új környezetbe vezeti az embert, mely jobb alkalmat nyújt bizonyos tehetségeinek kifejlesztésére. Egy másik embert talán előbb fel kell ébreszteni a halandó élet álmából, hogy megláthassa, hogy a szellemi jó nincs a bizonytalan jövőre elhalasztva, hanem most és itt működik. Milyen boldogan mondhatja akkor azt, amit Jákob mondott az ősidőkben (Mózes I, 28:16), „Bizonyára az Úr van e helyen, és én nem tudtam." Az isteni Szeretet angyalai örökké jelen vannak, hogy minket az Atyától kapott jó helyünkben megerősítsenek, tisztába hozzanak és fenntartsanak.

Mrs. Eddy ezt mondja "Christian Healing" (Krisztusi Gyógyítás) című művében (9. old): „Nem aggóskodnánk azon, hogy mi vagy mi nem az Isten személye, ha az Alapelvet jobban megértenénk és ha gondolatainkat annak bebizonyításában foglalkoztatnánk." A Krisztusi Tudomány hűséges tanulói elfogadták ezen tökéletes Alapelv bebizonyításának édes és szent felelősségét, és így a jó tetteknek megtevőivé és nem álmodozóivá lettek. Van itt bizony „bőséges foglalkozás." Megbocsátás, a mások javáért való áldozat szeretetteljes meghozása és a valódi ön kifejezése utáni türelmes igyekvés segélyével kaphatjuk meg és oszthatjuk ki a mennyei áldásokat.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágosítást.

Haydn Was Once A Chorister

IN 1732, on another border of Austria, Joseph Haydn, a peasant's son, was born in the village of Rohrau near Hungary. When he was eight years old, Reutter, the Kapellmeister of St. Stephan's-Kirche, took him to Vienna as one of the choristers of the Cathedral, for he could sing somewhat. The choir from time to time was taken to the Palace of Schönbrunn to sing before the Empress. On the occasion of one of these visits carpenters were at work, and high scaffolding had been erected over the palace. Haydn clambered to the top and was performing monkey-shines; Maria Theresa happened to look out of her window, was alarmed, and told Reutter to take care that "that fair-haired blockhead" got "ein recenten schilling (a good licking)." Unfortunately for Haydn, on another occasion she heard him sing, when his voice had reached the "breaking stage," and complained to the Kapellmeister that he "sang like a crow." Joseph was replaced in the choir by his younger brother Michael, who thereupon received from her a present of twenty-four ducats. Joseph was not wholly discouraged; to ease his feelings he cut off the pigtail of the chorister sitting in front of him, was caned and dismissed, aged seventeen. So, there he was, cast upon his own resources, alone in the city (1749). . . .

In this gay, carefree, and not very Good Samaritanish city, young Haydn found himself alone and penniless; but he chanced to come upon one Spangler, whom he had known, a chorister, who sang tenor in the Church of St. Michael, and this good fellow took him home to share his family garret. Haydn did what he could to support himself, he sang in choirs, played the spinet at balls, weddings, baptisms, and the violin in serenades, then often given by a small orchestra, in the streets of an evening. In this way he earned a little, and a kind shopkeeper lent him one hundred and fifty florins; with this money he hired a garret in the Kohlmarkt, the street that runs from the Hofburg to the Graben. It was badly lighted, its roof leaked, there was no stove, his jug of water froze in winter, but he had youth and an old wormeaten spinet, and he was composing. What more should a man want? —From "Vienna," by HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Fulfillment

This is the hour my heart has waited for—
This gray November dusk upon the hill.
The leaden clouds above portend the snow,
Lights from a farmhouse gleam across the vale.
One leaf, forgotten in the wind's wild race,
Drifts lightly down at last; the tree stands bare.
Color and song have spent themselves and fled—
Beauty at last achieved, perfected, won!

LINDEN BUCK

The Dalmatian Basis Of the Adam Style

EVEN AS, THROUGH the Middle Ages, the Palace of Diocletian actually *was* Split—there are still three hundred houses within its walls—so his mighty presence dominated the life of the city. Though it has had a long and stormy history and is now the greatest seaport of Dalmatia and one of the three most active and energetic cities of Yugoslavia, the visitor's first thought is of Diocletian. . . .

I will not again describe the magnificent ruins of the Palace. I have done it before, and others have done it before me. . . . For those who want real information, I recommend the invaluable Jackson and, of course, Robert Adam's drawings. The best general description is still that in Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*.

Adam was here in 1757, a few years before Fortis, and made detailed drawings of the Palace, which later became the basis for the Adam style. You may find the work of Diocletian's architects repeated and embellished in many English homes. But his investigations drew upon him the suspicion of the Venetian authorities, and he was put into prison as a spy, whence he escaped only by the intervention of the Venetian commandant, Robert Graeme. That name interests me. How did a Graeme come to such a position? Perhaps he was an adherent of the Stuarts who had fled from England after the '15 or the '45? But no one could tell me. —From "A Wayfarer in Yugoslavia," by LOVETT FIELDING EDWARDS. (New York: McBride.)

Good Speech

GOOD SPEECH is essentially good thinking; in fact, speech many times has been designated as the explicit, and thought as the implicit, manifestation of the same process. However, since speech is a social technique, its improvement not only involves the improvement of the intellectual but also of the emotional, evaluational, and physiological sides of man; in short, an improvement of the total personality. . . .

And speech is the chief means of expression.—From "The Speech Personality," by Elwood Murray. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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Furniture Trade Increase Looked For at Grand Rapids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—When leaders in the furniture industry here forecast that 1939 will show an increase of about 20 per cent over 1938 in the business, their opinion is given attention, not only in their own city but throughout the Nation. For Grand Rapids, once the undisputed "furniture capital," is still a producing source. It retains, too, the title of "furniture style center," and furniture is still important in the city's economy, even if no longer the principal industry.

Frank E. Seidman, accountant and analyst for the industry, discussing the outlook in the light of the European war, predicts that the first effect of hostilities abroad will be unfavorable. "The public will be cautious about planning new homes and making commitments for furnishings," he contends. "If there is a rise in the cost of building, this will cause a further resistance, which will very likely be reflected in furniture sales. However, as general prosperity develops, whether it is war-induced or not, we should see a pickup, as a result of the freeing of a large replacement demand."

Some leaders in the industry here report that furniture makers had discounted war in advance and that their forecasts of a business increase are made with all war factors taken into consideration. One of them, pointing out that manufacturing costs are likely to rise because of the increase in prices of some raw materials, predicted that there will be a swell in the demand from retailers seeking to buy in advance of rising prices.

Certain imported materials have already been affected by the war, manufacturers report. Imported woods, burlap, and down are somewhat higher. The cost of leather has increased nearly 50 per cent as a result of wartime demand for hides.

Four-Ply Jobholder's Outlet: Simple Documentary Films

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In a world full of people trying to get by without overdoing themselves, Mrs. Lee Dick is a woman who finds it quite tolerable to hold a job which, at the very least, can be characterized as four-ply.

Mrs. Dick holds down a job as wife and mother, and director and producer of documentary films and—as the films she has made to date were concerned with the theme of school, and the cast made up of child actors—the latter jobs were no small potatoes

The film, forthrightly called "School" was made in co-operation with the American Film Center and the Progressive Education Association Mrs. Dick's husband is Sheldon Dick, a freelance photographer, and this isn't the first documentary film Mrs. Dick has worked on, nor is it likely to be the last.

As soon as Mrs. Dick got out of school she went into the theater. She got parts with summer stock companies through the East, understudied several Broadway actresses and in general got enough of acting to know that her talents were better suited to stage-management and direction.

Before suiting the action to the conclusion she opened a theater of her own, down at Truro on Cape Cod, but she found her interest turning more and more to films, because you can reach such a big audience with them—if the films are worth the hypo it takes to develop them.

And why did she settle on so-called documentary films?

Well, she had the inspiring example of "The River" before her. "Such a telling presentation of factual material!"

For "The School" she had 16 millimeter film and a crew of eight, for basic materials. And the children.

"It took me three weeks," she says, "just to get to know the children themselves, and I had to get to know them first in order to get them to behave naturally before a camera. The film, we decided, should not have a commentator; let the children tell its story themselves. It is one day in the school life of a group of 10-year olds."

Mrs. Dick said that whenever people rushed at her for hints in amateur photography she cautioned them against too complicated films. If they want narrative films they should have a script first, even for the most simple film. Then they should limit the number of actors, not to clutter things up and make them confused, so that you have pictures with not too closely related sequence."

Of course when Mrs. Dick is working on a documentary picture she can't be at home, because location isn't home too. So she just budgeted the family. Time budgeted it, that is. The result is that wherever she is, she knows what is going on at home. Then, once a week, she goes over the house with an eagle eye. If anything is below standard, it is pulled up. Nobody gets upset; everything is settled by the conference method; everybody keeps in good spirits and nobody is afraid of judgment day.

Mrs. Dick thinks movies are here to stay, and that the documentary film is one of their best aspects for getting things said which the commercial movie hasn't time or margin to say, but which people are interested in knowing.

Air Expansion for Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Plans for greatly increasing the entire facilities of Eastern Air Lines in this city were announced by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, president of the company.

St. Thomas Market Project Adapted to Import Food Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. THOMAS, V. I.—Expenditure of allotment of $160,000 of PWA funds, granted by the Federal Government for the purpose of establishing a public market and providing additional workroom for handicraft co-operatives, here is expected to help the employment situation and to bolster up economic conditions generally for the islanders.

Dr. Frederick Waugh, Chief of the Division of Market Research, U. S. Department of Agriculture, was assigned to prepare the necessary plans for the project. Dr. Waugh's study reveals that the island of St. Thomas is by no means ideally suited to agriculture, the steep hills and lack of water making farming difficult. He finds, however, possibilities for greater production for home consumption. With an available area of 18,080 there are only 10,856 acres in farms, and of this only 2,867 represent improved lands. In 1938, fruits and vegetables valued at $7,197 were imported from the Dutch, French, and British West Indies, and valued at $40,060 from the United States and Puerto Rico, while local production amounted to only $15,472. Milk valued at $20,000 was sold for the 12 months to the middle of 1937, while imports of evaporated milk, condensed milk, and milk powder valued at $25,000 were sold. Most of the eggs and poultry sold on the island are imported.

Wool Output Rises

OTTAWA—Shorn wool production in Canada for 1939 is estimated at 13,615,000 pounds compared with 13,386,000 pounds in 1938.

Aurora's Astronomical Clock Covers 10,000-Year Calendar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AURORA, Ill.—An unusual astronomical clock in the public library here covers a calendar of 10,000 years and is calculated to run without impairment for the first thousand. The dial is wound once in 68 years, or 14 times in 1,000 years.

At first glance the instrument looks like an unusually large Grandfather clock. Its cabinet is beautifully carved and stands nine feet high, with a top that is a copy of the Forum, with 14 Corinthian columns.

Its astronomical dial shows, among other things, the earth and its revolutions around the sun, the time it enters the constellations or signs of the zodiac, variations of the seasons, the day, name and date, the month and year, and even takes accurate account of leap year.

There is also a regular time dial, wound by a jeweler once a week. Above it is a moon frame, where a small brass moon moves with precision, showing the phases of the moon. School children like to stop on their visits to the library, to see whether the moon is in sight, or "in the dark."

Scientists from all parts of the world have inspected the clock and say it is one of the most wonderful pieces of mechanism in existence.

It was made by William Blanford, an expert watch and clock maker, astronomer and scientist, who came here from London, England, many years ago. He early learned the trade in his father's shop there, and while still a boy repaired an old French gold repeating watch for George Cruikshank, the caricaturist illustrator of Charles Dickens' works. Mr. Blanford's father had said it could not be repaired, for some parts were missing. But young William tinkered with the watch, made up some parts, and the timepiece ran again.

Mr. Blanford spent years making the astronomical clock in a little workshop back of his home here. The clock has been called a horological miniature of the universe The people of Aurora so wanted to keep the clock here they took up a public subscription, in 1920, purchased the clock, and presented it to the school children of Aurora. A glass case has been built around it to keep out dust and moisture.

Cincinnati Citizen Councils Map Opportunity for Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Neighbors in six communities here are holding town meetings, and in three others they are about to start such meetings, to solve neighborhood problems in true democratic style and to plan for play and for guidance of their young people.

The Neighborhood Co-ordinating Councils have become established working units through a grant by the Cincinnati Junior League, the City, and the Community Chest. Lester H. Robb, social service worker in the City's Welfare Department, who had been assigned by Col. C. O. Sherrill, City Manager, to devote part of his time to the Co-ordinating Council, recently was made Executive Secretary on a full-time basis.

These Councils are organized by citizens in a community who call together representatives of social agencies, parent-teacher associations, civic clubs, and churches as well as businessmen, recreation authorities, and other citizens to seek a solution for some pressing problem, according to Mr. Robb.

"The goal of these Councils is to make each community a better place for youth to live and play in," stated Mr. Robb. "The tendency in larger cities is to delegate responsibility and interest in social problems to professional social workers. For example, slums, lack of play spaces, juvenile delinquency, and similar conditions are not the daily concern of the average citizen. He feels that government should do something about it rather than he.

"The Co-ordinating Council brings the citizen back into the picture as he was in the days of the town meeting. It brings a united effort to solve these problems without setting up any new agency, and furthermore, it is putting real democracy into practice."

Mr. Robb serves as adviser in the Councils' work, and chief aide in keeping them in action. He is supported by a board of 30 officials and citizens made up of four representatives of the Junior League, the City Manager, Superintendent of Schools, Director of the Community Chest, Chief of Police, the Judge of the Juvenile Court, the Director of the Public Recreation Commission and other key leaders of civic and social groups, as well as the Chairmen of each of the Co-ordinating Councils. Edgar E. Pinger, business executive, is Chairman. In addition to financial aid, the Junior League has assigned 12 members to assist Mr. Robb. The Community Chest has given him an office and clerical assistance.

Dwindling Indian Lore and Language Revived at University of Oklahoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORMAN, Okla.—The gradual disappearance over the years of the culture and customs of American Indian life has prompted officials of the University of Oklahoma to plan courses in Indian languages, the only classes of their kind, it is said here, to be offered in the world.

Work on compilation of a Cherokee dictionary and grammar to be used in the program is under way under the direction of Miss Della Brunsteter, professor of modern languages. Miss Brunsteter spent the summer at the Qualla reservation of eastern Cherokees in North Carolina. She collected material on tribal legends and customs, making phonographic recordings of ceremonial songs and dances.

At present she is assisted by George Allen Owl, University of North Carolina graduate and Cherokee Indian, in the tedious process of filing and indexing words of the Indian tongue. The 86-character alphabet of the Cherokees which was designed by Sequoyah 119 years ago is being catalogued according to phonetics and syntax.

"Unless something is done to keep alive the Cherokee language—both spoken and written—it will soon be lost to the world," Miss Brunsteter said. "Even now, Indian children who are receiving their education in public schools cannot write their native language, and most cannot speak it."

Oklahoma, with 40,000 Cherokees included among its citizens, is the logical place to begin this work, Miss Brunsteter believes. The study of Cherokee will be incorporated in the University of Oklahoma curricula, officials have announced.

Since the Cherokees use two dialects, the western and eastern, it will be necessary for the dictionary to list two spellings for scores of words. With changes in his environment and ways of living, the Cherokee has added words to his language without transfering them to written documents and records, Miss Brunsteter pointed out. Such words as radio and airplane are included in this group.

The Cherokees of North Carolina have maintained the age-old customs of the tribe much more carefully than have the Oklahoma descendants of the same people, she said. While many of the Indians living in North Carolina are living in the same regions where their more savage ancestors dwelt, those Cherokees who were driven out to Oklahoma early in the nineteenth century scattered and intermarried with other tribes. On the Qualla reservation, 3,200 Cherokees live within a 65,000-acre tract.

Mr. Owl, who is studying the grammatical and phonetical aspects of the language, left his home at Cherokee, North Carolina, to come to Oklahoma to complete his work. He is commander of the only all-Indian Post of the American Legion in Cherokee.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1939

Yes, Heated Kibitzeries Are Coming

Boston concern offers 'sidewalk overseers' all the comforts of home during new building.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

One cannot do a really professional job of kibitzing while sitting huddled over a great gaping hole in the earth, coat collar turned up and a November wind making a tuning fork of one's legs. For the greater comfort of Bostonian "excavation overseers" the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company therefore has removed the rigors of sidewalk-superintending in its grandstand at the new office site. Storm windows and steam heat have been installed in the bleachers at Boylston and Clarendon Streets. Even though there is no plush upholstery over the wooden benches, it is hoped that present arrangements will be satisfactory.

* * *

Want a penguin?

Admiral Byrd has 20 for which he would like to find homes before he sails for the Antarctic—solemn, plump, little creatures, immaculate in their "full dress" and guaranteed a pleasing addition to any front yard when the snowdrifts begin to pile high in January. After a summer at the World's Fair, they're used to attention.

"Any one of them," said the Admiral, "would make a fine pet for any home. They will follow you around, learn tricks, and may be kept in something like a baby's play pen."

Price: $150 each.

* * *

If the fall browning of garden evergreens and the dropping of pine needles at this season causes anxiety, in almost all instances it can be dismissed immediately. Early fall browning, especially in arborvitae which seems to homeowners especially bad, is really due to natural shedding or pruning and is comparable to the seasonal shedding of leaves on oaks, maples, beeches and other deciduous trees. On pines the needles lost are the three- and four-year-old leaves Occasionally two-year-old needles fall. Occasionally there is the failure of newly-transplanted trees to become established. But in most cases browning from the center of evergreen shrubs outward, where the outermost leaves alone are left, may be considered normal, seasonal, self-pruning.

* * *

Capt. Heinrich Heitzmann of the German tanker Pauline Friedrich, which is tied up at East Boston with its cargo of 8,000 tons of Texas oil for Germany because of the war, is going to run the British blockade "to get home for Christmas." But it will be on somebody's else's ship.

In an interview he disclosed plans for boarding a passenger ship for Europe, and expressed confidence that he would get through the blockade himself and take with him some turkeys to show his family what the year-end holidays are like in America.

* * *

The door to a world of almost unsuspected delights for a host of Greater Boston high school boys and girls swings open at 4:30 p. m. on Wednesday when Walter Beckett raises his baton to begin the first symphony concert in Boston's second annual Youth Concert series. As such concerts have done in Philadelphia and New York for some years, the local series seems certain not only to enrich the experience of this rising generation, but to direct a new flow of youthful enthusiasm into the community's musical life. A few weeks ago Dr. Serge Koussevitzky's two special American composers' concerts, gave much encouragement to youthful composers. The Youth Concerts which start again this week, doubtless will do just as much to stimulate the youthful flow of listening interest.

* * *

If radio entertainments continue to be not quite so well represented as stage and screen plays in the amusement columns of newspapers—it won't be for lack of press agent activity. This week radio editors received one of the first radio "press books" of the kind long associated with movies. By courtesy of a popular soap maker, a large folder on a new series entitled "Big Sister" offered two well-filled pockets. One contained a set of standard glossy prints. The other bulged with a synopsis of the story, biographies of the players and miscellaneous features.

* * *

Your natural science reporter supposedly familiar with most lingoes (except swing talk) wandered a bit afield last week and found himself among electrical engineers on a job. "Put a tac on the BTA, hook up the pots, c-t's and plug power. See if she still swings and hunts," one chap was saying. It was a funny language and because we don't often hang around General Electric's air conditioning and refrigeration departments we sought elucidation. "Put a tac, etc.,' means attach a tachometer to the variable-speed alternating-current motor, and after you've connected the potential and current transformers, make the proper electrical connections at the switchboard, start the machine and find out if the speed still oscillates about the point of synchronism."

Yes, Sir. That's what they were saying. And isn't that much simpler than Chinese?

Enthralled

John B. Sanroma

Scene at Symphony Orchestra Youth Concert

Proof that Greater Boston high school students can be just as enthralled by symphony music as by swing is offered by this picture taken unobtrusively by John B. Sanroma—brother of the Boston pianist, Jesus Maria Sanroma—of a typical row in Symphony Hall at a last season Youth Concert.

Beauty of Symphony Music Is Proving an Allure to Youth

Today's Greater Boston youth is as much moved by the beauty of symphony music as are its feet by swing rythms, judging by the flood of reservations from high school boys and girls for the six Youth Concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Inc. The first in this second year's series will be given in a packed Symphony Hall next Wednesday, Nov. 8, with Wheeler Beckett, formerly conductor of the Richmond Symphony Orchestra, conducting a group of 70 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Following the long successful lead of the Philadelphia and New York Philharmonic organizations, the Boston Symphony set out last year on this special effort to welcome the rising generation to the rich fields of enjoyment and inspiration to be found in symphony music.

Mr. Beckett, who had earlier youth experience in San Francisco as well as Richmond, Va., was chosen to direct the venture, which is proving a great success from all points of view.

So that students may get the most out of the music, printed program notes, entertaining as well as instructive, are mailed to each ticketholder two weeks in advance of each concert, and in many progressive schools pupils and teachers study these together. Mr. Beckett gives further explanation of each program to come through a radio talk over WBZ and WBZA at 4:30 p. m. on the preceding Thursday.

No single admissions are sold. Series tickets are available at prices ranging from $1.20 to $6 for the six. This means that some 2,000 public and parochial school pupils can make the acquaintance of symphony music "in person" for only 33 cents a concert. About 250 boys and girls from the United Settlements are able to attend for 20 cents for each performance. Adults are only permitted as escorts, and their presence is discouraged so as to make every possible seat available for the eager youngsters.

The other concerts in the 1939-40 series are scheduled for Dec. 6, Jan. 17, Feb. 7, March 27, and April 10. All last from 3:30 to 6 p. m.

Next Wednesday's program will include: Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor" Overture; "Pictures at an Exhibition," Ravel-Moussorgsky; "Water Music Suite," Handel, and "Les Preludes," Liszt.

Old Violin Value Questioned

Dr. Frederick A. Saunders of Harvard University, who has conducted laboratory studies for the past three years to find out why the Stradivarius and the Guarnerius violins are held in such high esteem and considered superior to well-made, modern instruments, carried his endorsement of the modern violin to the American Acoustical Society meeting in Iowa City, Iowa, yesterday.

"Tests that we have made at the university make it hard to understand why these old instruments command such a high price," the Harvard physicist told the delegates.

"Certainly the listener receives very little benefit from expensive old violins of famous manufacture, over what he would get from listening to the same artist play on any modern violin which would cost about $100." He declared that tone quality tests show very little physical difference between the best old violin and one of the new modern instruments.

Professor Saunders got his findings by using motion pictures to photograph the tone vibrations of the two types of violins. Tones of old insrtuments, he said, could be practically duplicated by new violins. The similarity in tone was so pronounced that it was impossible to detect any difference by the human ear.

In the Harvard experiments, famous old violins were obtained from owners in the East for comparison with 11 new violins. Jascha Heifetz, who gives a concert in Symphony Hall next Sunday, was one of the co-operating artists in making the old-new tests. He played on a sound-proof stage in the physics department, his audience a specially designed "sound analyzer" transforming musical notes into wave patterns. This "analyzer" which within a few seconds makes a "photograph" of the strength of all the harmonics or partial tones of a musical note, was built by Dr. Saunders' associates, Prof. Frederic V. Hunt, and Dr. Harry H. Hall.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

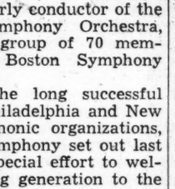
Boston and vicinity: Continued fair tonight and Tuesday, slight temperature change; lowest temperature tonight in the middle and upper 30's; diminishing northwest and west winds.

All New England, except Maine: Fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Maine: Fair tonight and Tuesday; somewhat cooler tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing westerly winds and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather outlook for Nov. 6 to Nov. 11, inclusive—North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain Monday, ending about Monday night. Rain again about Wednesday. Generally fair latter part of week, no extremes in temperature indicated. Temperature will likely average near normal.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	39	Minneapolis	28	28
Chicago	32	32	New Orleans	45	45
Denver	44	42	New York	40	36
Helena	39	39	Norfolk	43	41
Kansas City	27	26	Philadelphia	42	39
Los Angeles	63	62	St. Louis	31	30
Miami	57	55	San Francisco	53	52
			Washington	38	38

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 6.
B—Minimum, Nov. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:32 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Tuesday, 7:09 a. m.; height, 10 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:02 p. m.

Puppetry Convention Due to Meet Nov. 10-12

The New England Puppetry Institute will hold its annual convention at The Curry School of Expression, Friday, Nov. 10, to Sunday, Nov. 12, it is announced. The convention is expected to give teachers, librarians, leaders of young groups and directors of camps and playgrounds an opportunity to meet leaders in the profession of puppets, oldest form of entertainment. This year, it is said, many famous professionals are attending the convention from all parts of the Country. They will lecture and present their puppets.

Polls to Open Tuesday in 16 Cities of State

Mayoral contests leading feature in elections which also act on bond issues measure.

Voters of 16 Massachusetts cities will go to the polls tomorrow to elect Mayors, members of City Councils and School Committee, with state-wide attention directed toward the Mayoral fights in Springfield, Cambridge, Worcester and Everett.

In each of the 16 municipalities and in Boston, the citizens will also vote on a measure extending to them the power to veto bond issues for major capital expenditures. The State law was adopted by the 1939 Legislature but to be effective must be accepted in each of the municipalities.

The Springfield Mayoral election is attracting wide attention because Mayor Roger L. Putnam, Democrat, who is seeking re-election, may be a candidate for the Democratic Lieutenant Governor nomination in 1940. His opponent is Donald M. McCauley, Republican.

Cambridge Contest

The Cambridge Mayoral contest marks the comeback attempt of Richard M. Russell, former Mayor who served three terms. Mr. Russell was defeated in 1936 for re-election to the United States House of Representatives. Mayor John W. Lyons is seeking re-election. Both are Democrats.

The Worcester fight brings together the two 1937 candidates, Mayor William A. Bennett, Republican, and John S. Sullivan, former Democratic Mayor and former State Senator. Mr. Sullivan lost re-election by only a few votes in 1937 and carried on a long recount fight.

The attempt of Representative Albert E. Morris (D) of Everett, Democratic Floor Leader in the House of Representatives, to step from the Legislature to the Everett Mayor's office is also attracting attention. Mayor Frank E. Lewis is seeking re-election. Both were Mayoral opponents in 1937.

In numerous other city contests members or former members of the State Legislature are seeking election to the office of Mayor.

Somerville Election

In Somerville Mayor John M. Lynch (D) is seeking re-election against State Senator Eugene M. Giroux, Democratic Floor Leader in the State Senate.

The Medford election brings together Mayor John C. Carr, Democrat, fighting for re-election. His opponent is Representative Robert P. Campbell, Republican.

Mayor J. Fred Manning (D) of Lynn is experiencing the sharpest fight in his 10-year career as Lynn's Chief Executive. His opponent is Senator Albert Cole, Republican.

In Newton, Mayor Edwin O. Childs, Republican, completing his 20th year in office, is seeking another term against Representative Paul M. Goddard, James A. Waters, former chairman of the registrar of voters, and Frank T. McCabe.

The Leominster Mayoral fight is a three-man contest between Mayor Sidney E. Bell, Senator Edward H. Nutting and Elmer E. Whitney.

Lowell Contest

In Lowell Representative George T. Ashe (D) and Thomas H. Braden (R) are the Mayoral contestants.

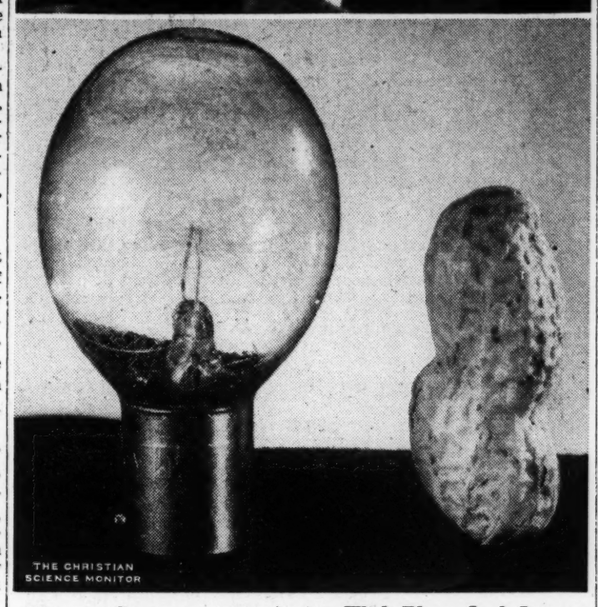
Three candidates are in the Fitchburg Mayoral field, Mayor Alfred Wollacott, former Representative Louis N. M. DesChenes, and former Senator George W. Stanton.

In Waltham Mayor Arthur A. Hansen is seeking a second term against John W. Foster.

Mayor James Fallon is running for re-election in Pittsfield against Ralph E. Otis, former Representative.

In Gardner Mayor Frank E. Perry is a re-election candidate, while Nelson Beaudet, former Chairman of the Board of Public Works is his opponent.

Flash by 'Mighty Midget'



Upper: Cameraman in Action With Photoflash Lamp
Lower: 'Mighty Midget' Compared to a Peanut

In use today is a novel photoflash lamp, called the "mighty midget" because it is the world's smallest lamp with a man-size flash. It is designed for use with all cameras except focal-plane shutter types. It comes as the realization of a dream common to millions of photographers throughout the Nation on the tenth anniversary of the photoflash lamp's debut in America—1929. Smaller than a golf ball, in fact so tiny that two dozen can be carried in an overcoat pocket, the wire-filled lamps will be publicly available Dec. 1.

Women Voters Edit Primer To Help Citizens in Voting

Voters need information, and it is usually available, but they don't ask enough questions. Sometimes it is because they don't know what questions to ask, or where to ask them; and sometimes it is because they are afraid of appearing uninformed. It was years ago, in fact while women were still struggling for the franchise, that the Massachusetts League of Women Voters discovered that and took steps to provide the required facts. They did considerable educational work in behalf of both men and women.

The Boston League of Women Voters, a branch of the State and of the National Leagues, following the general educational and nonpartisan policy of their organization, is distributing this year a "Primer for Voters," prepared "in the sincere hope that it would increase the interest of the citizens of Boston in their local government." The primer, a pocket-size leaflet, is being distributed at the League's information booth on Boston Common and will be available until election day, Nov. 7.

Indicative of the usefulness of the leaflet are such questions and answers as:

"Is there any absentee voting at city elections?"

"No. Absentee voting is possible only at state and national elections."

"What is the Boston City Council?"

"The Boston City Council consists of 22 members (men and women) elected from each ward on a plurality basis. (This means that the candidate with the largest number of votes wins.) The Council is elected at the Boston City Election held in odd numbered years. The term of office is 2 years. Salary $2,000."

"What are the duties of the Boston City Council?"

"The Mayor and the City Council correspond to the president and board of directors of a business corporation. The Mayor is the executive. The Council passes upon more than $40,000,000 of appropriations for current expenses, and in addition approves bond issues which now cost over $10,000,000 a year to repay principal and interest. The original budget recommendations come from the Mayor. The Council can accept or decrease these recommendations. The Mayor's veto is absolute in all matters acted on by the City Council. The City Council also passes regulations necessary to carry on the departmental work of the city and passes ordinances. It is the lawmaking body of the city."

Putnam Estate Valued At $21,012,678 Gross

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—The gross estate left by Henry W. Putnam, hardware manufacturer, was valued at $21,012,678 Nov. 2 by the Guaranty Trust Company, executor, in an accounting filed in Surrogates' Court here. Gifts to charities included one of $3,000,000 to the Henry W. Putnam hospital at Bennington, Vt.

The accounting showed $2,069,956.75 was paid the Government this year for estate taxes, and that $700,000 was posted last year with the State Tax Commission.

Business Zoom Expected To Give Relief to Relief

Now that the little lines on the business index graphs are zooming upward, you can expect to see the lines representing welfare costs go down.

This picture of the economics of employment and relief served to launch Ewan Claque, director of the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Social Security Board, on a portrayal of current welfare problems today in an address before the Massachusetts Social Workers Conference at Hotel Statler.

Mr. Claque said things were getting better in relief work, but forecast welfare expenditures will not fall back to pre-depression levels for a long time, if ever. Costs are going down now, in a number of states, he said, for unemployment compensation; but the number of WPA workers finding employment is lagging.

This results from the fact that many WPA enrollees have been without private employment for several years and are rusty in their skills, or have developed personal traits unappealing to employers, Mr. Claque pointed out.

Below this WPA level is still another class of welfare recipient, Mr. Claque said, and this level is not likely to be affected no matter how much prosperity materializes. This is because many welfare families do not have a single "employable" available. This is to say the age or training of the family members does not make them available for work.

Mr. Claque is giving a series of four lectures on recent welfare developments. The conference is attracting social workers from all parts of the State. More than 1,000 are expected to attend the sessions which will last through Thursday.

Chicago-to-Boston Express Derailed

A nine-car Chicago-to-Boston express, Boston and Albany's "The New England States Limited," was derailed at 8:25 a. m. today in a deep cut near the Westfield-Springfield line. Four persons were injured and a dozen others shaken. Railroad officials in Boston said the cause of the accident had not been determined.

Within an hour after the derailment, which occurred three miles east of Westfield in a section known as "Trap Rock," the passengers were transferred to a relief train and continued the journey to Boston, officials announced. None of the cars overturned.

The train left Chicago yesterday afternoon and was due in Boston at 10:58 a. m. The railroad reported 63 passengers were aboard. The train was made up of a mail car, a baggage car, a diner, five sleepers and a lounge car, in that order. The railroad rushed preparations to clear the tracks for the next train due over the route, out of Boston at 2:50 p. m. for Chicago.

24 Byrd Tents Campers' Delight

While Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's snow cruiser slowly hobbles along toward Boston from Chicago over tortuous high-speed American highways, a local sailmaker is rushing to completion 24 Antarctic trail tents for housing the 63 members of the expedition who plan to remain at the two bases in Antarctica.

Unlike the snow cruiser, a quick glance at the tents reveals little out of the ordinary with the exception, perhaps, of the tubular entrances and the color, a brilliant orange. This bright color was carefully selected to make the tents easily visible against the endless white wastes of the Antarctic.

Tubular entrances on both ends of the tents are the only other departures from standard tent equipment which are immediately noted. These entrances, when held open, resemble, somewhat, the tunnel of an igloo except that they are cloth and fall flush with the tent when not in use. At night, the tubular section is drawn into the tent and the ends securely tied with tape to keep out wind and snow.

"All fours" and plenty of skill are required to enter and leave these circular portals with their 29-inch diameter openings and tubular flaps which are 36 inches in width.

Closer inspection shows these tents to be almost as different in detailed construction, when compared with custom tents, as the snow cruiser is in comparison to other motor vehicles.

Even the manner of erecting these tents is a departure from the usual side-by-side method. Instead, they are placed end to end in a straight line. Between tents, there is a 7-foot "extension fly" which is connected to the tents on either end by 16-foot zippers. These "flys" are white, have no floors and are used as kitchens. Each one is equipped with a tubular door on the side and a chimney, also of tubular construction, about five inches in diameter.

To a camping enthusiast, one of the most attractive features of these trail tents is their weight which is one-quarter to one-third that of regular camp tenting equipment.

The use of "Byrd cloth," a very light wind and snowproof material, for everything but the sewed in floors, is responsible for the difference in weight. One tent, with a 7-foot square floor inside and six feet from floor to peak, weighst only 17½ pounds. On the outside, the heavy canvas floors extend about 14 inches beyond the sides of the tent.

Another feature, which would appeal to most campers, is the arrangement of the poles which fit in pockets running from the top of the tent to the corners and which need not be removed when the tent is taken down.

Ventilation is supplied through zippered slits in the top corners of the front and rear of the tents. These are shielded on the outside by heavy canvas.

Vermont Truck Strike Continues

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 6 (AP)—Five small truck line operators signed union contracts for their 25 trucks today, as the balance of 400 drivers began their fourth day on strike for a 60-hour week and minimum wages ranging from 45 to 67 cents an hour.

Lynn Valyou, of Barre, Business agent for the Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union (A. F. L.) announced signing the five small concerns, which he said agreed to the union demands.

Meanwhile the operators said they expected to complete tomorrow an audit of their books held to determine whether they could submit counter-proposals.

Snow and rain slowed picketing yesterday. When Bellows Falls police ordered picketing halted, strikers moved outside the village's limits.

There were scattered reports of truck owners resisting pickets' efforts to put union drivers aboard their vehicles at union pay while the trucks were in Vermont.

Hendricks Club Split on Ward 3

The Hendricks Club, once a little Tammany in the North, South, and West Ends, was split today as two of its members battled for the Ward 3 City Council seat while a third, an outsider, strove to win the election and disfranchise the Club from 50 years of local political power.

Developments were:

Denial by Councilor John I. Fitzgerald, incumbent, that the Club was split and the assertion that he held the Club's united support except for a few.

Insistence by Representative George Leary, another member, that he had as many votes bagged from the Club as did Councilor Fitzgerald.

Prediction of Joseph Russo, Italian candidate who has solidified to some extent the Italian vote, that he would step into the breach caused by the Hendricks Club row and reap a victory.

Failure of the Club yesterday to endorse any candidate, first time in half a century it has not "named" a candidate at its Sunday-before-election session.

Meanwhile election officials at City Hall made final preparations for the balloting tomorrow and last minute adjustments in the personnel in the 2,300 precinct election officials. The 419,000 ballots were delivered from the printer this morning. The law requires 20 per cent more ballots be printed than there are people registered.

The polls at the city's 386 precincts will be open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. tomorrow. Predictions continued this morning that the total vote would not exceed 200,000.

Credit Women Meet

The first annual conference of the Credit Women's Breakfast Club of Boston, District 1, members of the organization known as the Credit Women's Breakfast Clubs of North America, was held last evening at the Hotel Brunswick. Three hundred Credit Women attended. The guest speaker was Judge Emma Fall Schofield.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 12

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Morning's at Seven," by Paul Osborn. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. Featuring Jean Adair, John Alexander, Russell Collins, and Lillian Foster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—
"Very Warm for May," by Jerome Kern-Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd. Featuring Jack Whiting, Eve Arden, Hiram Sherman, Hollace Shaw, and Donald Brian. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (One week only).

Copley—
"Personal Appearance," by Lawrence Riley. Presented by Alan G. Holmes stock company. Featuring Helen Twelvetrees, Erford Gage and Vola Blakely. 8:30. Matinees Saturday 2:30.

Boston Opera House—
"Hot Mikado," swingtime version of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta made by Michael Todd. Featuring Bill Robinson, Rose Brown, Maurice Ellis, and others. 8:30

Movies

State and Orpheum—
"Babes in Arms," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland, Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. Also Walter Connolly in "Those High Grey Walls." Both theaters. 1120 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Brookline Village—
"Beau Geste," with Gary Cooper. 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Cowboy Quarterback," with Bert Wheeler. 2, 5, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"The Mill on the Floss," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. Also "Goofey and Walter." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Tremont—
"Always Goodbye," with Barbara Stanwyck. Also Ronald Colman in "If I Were King." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
"Chicken Wagon Family," 2, 5, 8:10. Also "Golden Boy," with Barbara Stanwyck and Adolphe Menjou. 3:20, 6:20, 9:35.

RKO-Boston—
"Calling All Marines," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. Also "Frontier Marshal," with Randolph Scott. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:30, 9.

Trans-Lux—
"U-Boat 29," with Conrad Veidt, Valerie Hobson and Sebastian Shaw. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:25, 5 7:30, 10. Also the Gleason Family in "Should Husbands Work?" 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:25, 8:45.

Repertory—
"Hound of the Baskervilles." Also "Vernon and Irene Castle." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Normandie—
"Bombs Over London." Also "Each Dawn I Die," with James Cagney and George Raft.

Exeter—
"News Is Made at Night." 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Moonlight Sonata." 3:30, 6:25, 9:25.

Uptown—
"When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 1:20, 4:55, 8:30. Also "Golden Boy," with Barbara Stanwyck, 3, 6:30, 10:05.

Keith Memorial—
Deanna Durbin in "First Love." 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Rio," with Basil Rathone, Victor McLaglen, Sigrid Gurie and Robert Cummings. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:40 8:40.

Fenway and Paramount—
"On Your Toes," with Zorina. Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:35, 9:30 Also "Smashing the Money Ring," with Ronald Reagan. Fenway: 3, 5:50, 8:45. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis in "In Name Only." Also "Lady of the Tropics," with Hedy Lamarr and Robert Taylor. Daily except Sundays. 2:30 and 7:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Honeymoon in Bali," with Fred MacMurray. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Pride of the Bluegrass," with Edith Fellows and James McCallion. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:40 5:35, 8:25. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

University—
Gary Cooper in "Beau Geste," 2:45, 6, 9:15. Also "Quick Millions," with the Jones Family. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
"Roaring Twenties," with Humphrey Bogart and Gladys George. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Kid Nightingale," with John Payne and Jane Wyman, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
Father Hubbard's "Birthplace of Icebergs," "In the Heart of America," "Midseason Football," "The Story of Elias Howe," "The Unseen Guardian," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Peruvian Textiles by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Faster Job Service By State Urged

Methods of co-ordinating the State unemployment service to serve better the needs of Massachusetts employers were discussed today at a conference called by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and attended by several leading Massachusetts industrialists and State officials.

The Governor stated the conference was called because of reports that the State's unemployment offices, where recipients of unemployment compensation register for employment, were not providing speedy service for employers. The industrialists were called upon to offer helpful recommendations.

At the conference, held at the Boston City Club, were William M. Rand of the Merrimac Chemical Company of Everett; James V. Toner, executive vice-president of the Boston Edison Company; J. H. Smith, vice-president and general manager Boston & Maine Railroad; Robert Amory of the Nashua Manufacturing Company; John F. Tinsley of the Compton and Knowles Loom Works of Worcester; E. M. Farnsworth, president, Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, and several other leading industrialists.

State officials attending included J. Edwin Doyle, Director of the State Unemployment Compensation Division; Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare; James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries; Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, and Powell Cabot, Chairman of the Massachusetts Industrial and Development Commission.

Amateur Finds Another Comet

The co-discoverer of Hassell's comet, Clarence L. Friend, has found a new comet which probably will bear his name, it was reported today by the Harvard Observatory.

The discovery was made by Mr. Friend, an amateur astronomer, at Escondido, Calif., Friday night. He sighted the comet in the constellation of Hercules about three degrees south of the great cluster of Hercules.

Checking the report, Harvard Observatory found the new comet moving eastward about 1½ degrees a day. Its position Saturday night was 16 hours, 53 minutes of right ascension and declination of 34 degrees north.

The new comet is of magnitude 12, which means it would be visible through a four-inch telescope. The Observatory said Mr. Friend had a 16-inch reflecting telescope.

Refugee Window Shop Aids Women

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. L. M. Oden **Erika and Pieter Mimno** **Mrs. Howard M. Jones**

In order to assist refugee women, a group of Cambridge women loaned $85 to start the Window Shop, at present located at 36 Church Street, Cambridge. Here employment is given to women refugees with small children or others who need work in their homes. The shop employs 12 dressmakers, 17 women making flowers, children's dresses, blouses, tablecloths, perfumery, aprons, doilies, pastry, candy—all to be sold at a small profit. Stockings, jewelry, and hats are sold on commission. Mrs. Jones is in charge of the shop.

R. I. Reports Big Jump In Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ten to fifteen thousand additional jobs will be created in Rhode Island by February if the present upswing in business continues, according to the State Unemployment Service and Director of Labor Harvey Saul. A look at the records shows that there have been 6,000 more jobs this year than last.

Director of Labor Saul has released figures indicating that since September, 1938, industrial employment has risen 9 per cent and weekly pay rolls have increased 16 per cent. At the present rate Mr. Saul believes that firms which were employing a total of 57,479 workers in June, 1938, will have reached a figure of approximately 80,000 by the usual peak season in January or February.

Thomas H. Bride, Jr., in charge of the replacement division of the Unemployment Compensation Board in Rhode Island, reports that because of the increasing demand for workers, especially in the skilled trades, the department is organizing an auxiliary staff of 16 employees to be assigned to placement work.

Private employment agencies are reporting difficulty in finding skilled workers. There appears to be a shortage of domestic and institutional help caused by the return of workers to their former jobs in textile, rubber, jewelry, and the metal trades.

Although part of the acceleration is undoubtedly due to the war, industrial leaders believe that the improvement is largely the result of a gradual but solid rise in business.

Use of Boston Home Sought For Refugees Seeking Haven

By E. Bigelow Thompson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Men, women, and families coming to Boston on the German quota on affidavits that they will not become public charges face an extreme situation demanding immediate action, according to information received from the Boston Committee for Christian Refugees, 6 Beacon Street.

Virtually without a country, reaching here practically penniless, these men and women paradoxically find themselves homeless in Boston.

What has happened is this: Up to last week the Boston Committee had the use of a furnished house for the summer which accommodated 10 refugees, who provided their own food and cooking; now this house has been reoccupied by the owner.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Winthrop Coffin, in her house at 45 Warren Street, Brookline, some 30 expatriates enjoyed this community center, remaining from four to 30 days, overnight or week ends, until they had made employment contacts and were able to find places in which to live. In the present emergency, refugees are being parcelled out among friends of the Committee or are being given accommodations for which the Committee must pay.

The Committee, therefore, asks some Bostonian or resident of Cambridge, Brookline, or Newton, who plans to close a family home during residence in the South or absence on a cruise this winter, to lend the house, rent free, to carry on the work through which 140 persons have been helped since last May.

The house should be centrally located, with a minimum of 10 bedrooms and customary housekeeping facilities. "Centrally located," is suggested, because carfare is a consideration with transients who are seeking work.

Dr. David Latshaw, Secretary of the Boston Committee, for which the Rev. Russell Henry Stafford is Chairman, has a "guest list" of the house used this summer. It contains names of engineers, mathematicians, writers and lecturers, teachers, a former head of the Public Health Service in Berlin and consultant in Moscow and Sweden; judges and lawyers, an adviser on labor law at the International Labor offices at Geneva, musicians, sociologists, and publishers, and college students.

Lest the term "immigrant" be misunderstood, Dr. Latshaw said that none of the persons being cared for is of the pauper type, or unskilled laborer, or alien in tradition or political convictions, but instead represents the professions and callings listed above. It has been the experience of the Committee, he said, that all are eager to learn the English language, become self-supporting, and apply for American citienship.

Job placement is conducted through the Rev. N. D. Goehring and Mrs. Herta Epstein, refugee counselor, at 66 Winthrop Street, Cambridge.

Abandoned Farms, Vermont Problem

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 6 (AP)—W. Arthur Simpson, director of Vermont's old age assistance department, asserted today "the abandonment of farms and the comparatively high average age of those still engaged in agriculture presents a serious problem in many rural Vermont communities."

In an address prepared for the first of a series of meetings of public assistance officials, Mr. Simpson said "the family-size and self-sustaining farm is the soundest beam in the rural community structure and it is a serious problem in Vermont when a family is taken off the land.

"You may solve a tax problem or a transportation problem, but you probably have gained a relief problem that has real social and economic consequences."

"We need re-affirmation of the characteristics of industry and thrift in the American way of life," Mr. Simpson said. "It will require real backbone on the part of individuals and Government, and now, if ever, appears to be the time for concerted effort to take ablebodied men off relief and put them into private productive enterprise."

Maine Relief Costs Rising Despite New Buying System

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 6—The State of Maine is finding that eliminating the "middle man" is saving money. But despite savings which may be made by the new system of purchasing pauper supplies direct, the appropriation for such relief is expected to be overdrawn, possibly up to $300,000 this year. This is less than in other recent years.

Faced with annual overdrafts in this department, State officials, this year, decided to adopt a new system of purchase. Previously, the cities and towns have looked after the State paupers along with their own charges and then billed the State for the amount spent on State charges. Some of the officials thought costs were high.

Some 150 grocers are now under contract to furnish supplies for them. The new system eliminated the towns and cities from the purchasing picture so far as State charges are concerned.

There was some grumbling by local officials at first. Then results began to tell.

Prior to the recent rise in commodity prices on some articles, State officials found that there was a difference of 6 to 17 per cent between the contract prices obtained by the State and the prices which towns and cities had been paying and charging to the State.

Prices have averaged 10 per cent less they estimate and as a result a considerable saving is being made. Since the war has affected prices, grocers have balked at guaranteeing prices for more than a month and contracts now are being let on this basis.

Out of an appropriation of $800,000, inadequate on the basis of requirements the past several years, there has been spent from July 1 to Oct. 20 a total of $389,885.38 with the fiscal year scarcely a third over and the hardest winter months ahead. There is, therefore, every indication that poor relief again will cost more than appropriated but probably not to the extent of overdrafts in recent years.

Officials estimate that with the savings obtaining under the contract system, pauper support probably will come to about $1,000,000 representing an overdraft of $300,000. Even this would be a reduction. In 1939 the cost was $1,197,963; in 1938 it was $1,028,021; in 1937 it was $1,103,479. There are approximately 12,000 State paupers, so called.

* * *

Wage Increase

Good news to Maine's textile workers came, this week, in the general announcement of 7 per cent wage increases. Five Lewiston plants employing nearly 6,000 persons were included as were mills in Augusta, Saco, Brunswick. Not only employees but city officials hailed the increase. Mill employment now is generally good.

More Ships Boston-to-Africa; Coal Arrives From Indo-China

Log of the Port of Boston

Ocean freight service from South Africa to Boston by the American South African Line is being augmented by addition of several vessels, it is disclosed by Norton, Lilly & Co., Boston agents of the line. The following vessels are due at Boston with cargo: Challenger, Nov. 19; Kronoberg, Nov. 21; West Isleta, Dec. 11; Charles H. Cramp, Dec. 13; Olovsborg, Dec. 22; City of New York, Jan. 1, and Price Pavle, Jan. 17.

* * *

One of the few cargoes of anthracite to come to Boston from French Indo-China is the 5,000 tons on board the Norwegian motorship Tasmania, with cargo being discharged at the Metropolitan Coal Company wharf, Chelsea.

* * *

Two cargoes of scrap metal are en route overseas from Boston, the Yugoslavian steamer Rosina Topic having sailed for Fiume, Italy, and the Greek steamer Aikaterinia for Japan. Both cargoes aggregated about 10,000 tons.

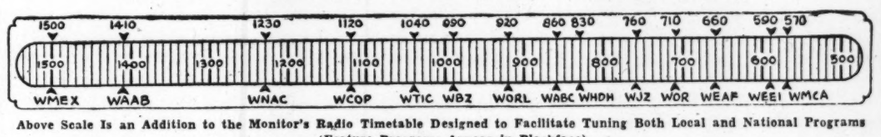
* * *

Steamship and shipping men, nominated for important positions in the Traffic Club of New England, who will be named for election at the annual meeting Dec. 7, at the Copley Plaza Hotel, include: Irving T. Sorge, general agent of the American President Lines, nominated for President of the club; Chester A. Gardner of Stone & Downer, customs brokers, for one of the Vice-Presidents; Percy L. Stuart of the Sprague Steamship Agency, for Secretary-Treasurer.

* * *

John T. Sasso, who has been affiliated with the Luckenbach Steamship Company for more than 20 years, chiefly in the New York territory, has been appointed district manager of the company in New England. He is expected to start his new duties early next week, succeeding the late Franklin J. McGlynn.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Dramatic sketch	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	'Gene and Glenn': songs	"Against the Storm"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30 Drama; music	and patter	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport Comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	reports, news	"Football Roundup"	Richard M. Russell	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	John C. Carr, talk
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Political talk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Political talk	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Voices of Yesterday";	Albert Morris, talk
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45 serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:00 "Tune-Up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Political talk	Ruth Williams, songs
8:15 vocalist; orchestra	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Political talk	Al Booris's Orchestra
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Political talk	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Shelton; War news	"True or False"	symphony orchestra	Political talk	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00 Theater; Barbara	Political talk	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Political talk	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Stanwyck; George	Dance orchestra	program	Political talk	
9:30 Brent in "Only	"Harvey and Dell"	Alec Templeton Time:	Symphony Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 Yesterday"	Election Review	piano; chorus; orch.	Robert P. Campbell	
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	'Gene and Glenn': songs	"Lullaby Lady": Continentals Quartet; orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Charles Barnet's Orch.		News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30 Sports, news	National Forum: Senator	"G Men in Action"	Political talk	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45 Talk; weather	Connally, Texas	Mickey Albert's Orch.	Albert Cole, talk	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	"Pageant of Melody"	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Al Kavelin's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Johnny Davis's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	"Mignon," 4th Act, by	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Ray Whitely's music
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Chicago City Opera Co.	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Bradley Kincaid	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Salute"
8:15 Shopping talk	Rakov's Orchestra	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30 "Jimmie and Dick"	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Dusty Rider and His
8:45 "Musical Clock"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Silver Spurs"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 Columbia Orch.	"Musical Clock"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Columbia Orch.	"Harvey and Dell"	"Alice Blair"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Don Artiste," pianist	Political talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Serial drama	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian music
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Household talk	"John's Other Wife"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian music
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ross Trio	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"We Women"	Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 News; comment	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Romance of Flowers
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	"Right to Happiness"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Milton Kaye, organist	Song recital
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Piano soloist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	Clement A. Norton	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"	"Tone Tapestries"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	News Service	Household talk	"Betty and Buddy"	Organ recital; soloist
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	Musicale	Household talk	Piano soloist	Organ recital; sports
2:00 Serial sketch	"Gallant American	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	Johnny Hart, songs
2:15 Serial sketch	Women"; drama	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Tex and Slim"
2:30 "Your Family"	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	"Texas Jim Lewis"	Piano soloist
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Army Band	Hymn recital	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 "Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Voice and organ	Sport reports
3:15 "Society Girl"	"Chase Twins"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"Four Belles"; music	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Miller's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Gov. Saltonstall	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Bob Miller's Orchestra	Organ recital
4:00 Eddie Lee	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Sports reports
4:15 "About Us"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Johnny Magee's Orch.	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Two Keyboards"	"Consolairs"
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Midstream"; sketch	"Rhythm Time"	Musicale
5:00 Dramatic sketch	J. Dorsey's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Against the Storm"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30 Drama; music	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan's talk	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Forecasts; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Jay Wesley	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Roundup"	"News Reporter"	Sport reports
6:45 "Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	"Let's Dance"
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Name Three": Fred	Dramatized news	"Curtain Calls"	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Cole's quiz	Recorded program	Government talk	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:00 "Big Town"; with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Heidi Reggiani, soprano;	Military Digest
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	Antonini's Orchestra	Dance music
8:30 "Tuesday Night	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	Dance music
8:45 Party"; war news	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloist	WMEX Camera Club
9:00 "We, the People"	Robert Benchley; J.	Frank Crumit; Julia	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:15 "We, the People"	Durante; Hayton Orch.	Sanderson; quiz	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	tonio, director
9:30 Bob Crosby and his	"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with	"Fibber McGee and	Mozart Concerto Series;	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:45 orchestra; soloists	Bob Davis	Molly"; music	piano; orchestra	tonio, director
10:00 Music and election	'Gene and Glenn"	Bob Hope; Judy Garland; orchestra	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 returns	"Waltz Time"	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	News Service	Dance music
10:30 Sports; news	"Fun with the Famous";	house"; drama; music	Toronto Symphony Or.	Dance music
10:45 Music; weather	Informal interviews		Toronto Symphony Or.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 O. Nelson's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	"Dance Parade"
11:30 Paul Whiteman's	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Dance music
11:45 Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although it hardly seems possible . . . Thanksgiving Day is practically right at our door. And after you've heard from Aunt Lucy and Cousin Mary, and found that even Uncle Oscar is planning on gracing your festive board that day, will come much thought in the way of table decoration. Which is right where we come in with a flourishing gesture, in the way of a unique suggestion for a centerpiece that'll start the conversation going the minute your guests come into the dining room!

Although there's no reason in the world why it can't be used as a centerpiece any day in the year, this "Down East Miniatures," in Hawkinson Porcelain, was just "made" for those holidays when only one's intimate family is around. We mean because it's so definitely homey, . . . to say nothing of sheer New England! You see, they form a miniature rural scene, what with their church with its tall steeple, Cape Cod cottages, and other buildings. The foundation mats, which are of green sponge-rubber, have a roadway pattern all stenciled on them, and you can have your choice of three ways to match them up so that the roadways meet. You go in for a bit of landscape gardening yourself when you edge the roadways with tiny pebbles for casual stone-wall effects, and then you set in little bunches of reindeer moss to represent thickets. Evergreens in miniature fit in with the scene. Then you decide on the season of the year you'd like it to be (you might like it summery on a cold winter day, and vice versa!) and set about making it all look that way. A little specially prepared sawdust fixes things up for fall; making it look as if the falling leaves had settled along the corners of the buildings and stone walls. If winter is what you want (and personally we think the colors are brought out much better then) you fix things up with a little snow. A box of table salt does the trick on rooftops and over the lawns, and it adheres easily if you follow the directions which come along with the miniatures. You can even get blops of snow to stay on the evergreens, making everything look ever so natural. Then if you like you can use the building separately along a mantle as bits of decoration, or hie them in your tray gardens. For that matter they offer endless possibilities, and are veritable little works of art! For $7.50 at Carbone's, down on Boylston Street, not far from Arlington Street.

"Morning Joy"
For Man of House

And now that we have taken care of Thanksgiving for you, we might as well get you into Christmas. Thinking that the business of gift buying may not be such a strain on the check book if you begin now. It's the man of the house we're thinking of now; the man who gets up every day and shaves before making a dash for the 8:15. It must be monotonous to say the least . . . hence we sugest trying to add a bit of cheer to the job by giving him one of those trick little Kettledrum Shaving Bowls by Charbert, to shave out of! Surely this highly polished brass drum will look like the morning sun as it greets him, with its tuning screws and enameled top making it a perfect copy. And naturally the innards are Charbert's fine, free-lathering shaving soap. Which lasts and lasts. $1.50 gives him all this morning joy. At Jordan's you'll be finding it. And when he finally finishes with it you can either use the kettledrum for a container for cuff-links . . . or buy a refill for but 75 cents.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

New Haven Loses Court Suit

(Continued from Page 1)

dence which tended to prove that any actual loss resulted from operation of the local passenger service in the East End territory

"All the evidence offered by them was theoretical, conjectural, speculative, and so unreliable as to be unworthy of belief," he declared.

No Dissent Appears

The Supreme Court decision was read by Justice Felix Frankfurter. It appeared there was no dissenting opinion.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter asserted in his decision:

"It would violate the traditional respect of Congress for local interests and for the administrative process to imply power in a single judge to disregard state law over local activities of a carrier the governance of which Congress had withheld even from the Interstate Commerce Commission, except as part of a complete plan of reorganization for an insolvent road.

"About a fourth of the railroad mileage of the country is now in bankruptcy. The petitioners ask us to say that district judges in 29 States have effective power, in view of the weight which often attaches to findings at nisi Prius, to set aside the regulatory systems of these 29 States with all the consequences implied for those communities. Congress gave no such power.

"In any event, against possible inconveniences, due to observance of State law, we must balance the feelings of local communities, the dislocation of their habits, and the over-riding of expert State agencies by a single judge sitting, as in this case, in another State, removed from familiarity with local problems, and not necessarily gifted with statesmanlike imagination that transcends the wisdom of local attachments."

Boston Seamen Facing Layoff

Hundreds of employees of coastwise shipping lines will be dismissed temporarily within a few days in Boston unless the longshoremen's strike in New York, over negotiations for a new contract, is settled, shipping interests said today.

Simultaneously it was disclosed that 500 members of the crews of various Eastern Steamship boats have been paid off and likewise seamen of other lines operating out of Boston.

Only two vessels are tied up here by the strike, the Eastern Steamship liner New York and the Ocean Steamship (Savannah Line) liner City of St. Louis. Pan Atlantic and Mooremack Gulf Line's ships will continue to operate between Boston, Florida and Gulf ports, officials said, but will omit regular stops at New York. Lykes Brothers, which operates a coastwise line to southern States and the Gulf, does not expect to be affected, its ships not calling as frequenlty at New York as some other lines.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6 p. m.—News and Economic Review in English. DJD (11.77meg.), 25.4m.
Prague—6:55 p. m.—Music and Entertainment. OLR4A (15.23meg.), 19.7m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Overture by Hungarian Orchestra. HAT4 (9.12meg.), 32.8m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; folk songs; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO (11.81 meg.), 25.4m.; IRF (9.83meg.), 30.5m.
Caracas—8 p. m.—Concert orchestra. YV5RC (5.9meg.), 51.7m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ (9.86meg.), 30.4m.
Paris—8:30 p. m.—Concert of light music. TPB11, (11.88meg.), 25.2m.; TPA4 (11.71 meg.), 25.6m.
Paris—11 p. m.—Leading press articles. TPB11 (11.88meg.), 25.2m.; TPA4 (11.71-meg.), 25.6m.
London—11 p. m.—News bulletins. GSD (11.75meg.), 25.5m.; GSC (9.58meg.), 31.3m.; GSB (9.51meg.), 31.5m.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Elements of Television: Dr. C. Davis Belcher. "Television."

(11.73mc-25.6h and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: Lessons in English; news in Spanish; symphony music.

'The Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc
For Tuesday, Nov. 7		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc

'Outbreak' Fatal to 12 At Norwich Hospital

NORWICH, Conn. (AP) — Dr. Chester Waterman, superintendent of the Norwich State hospital, disclosed Nov. 6 that a "little outbreak" of dysentery in the female infirmary had taken a toll of "about 12 lives" during the past three weeks, but now was believed to be under control.

The head of the institution stated that approximately 30 more of the 220 patients had been stricken, but appeared to be recovering.

The institution has been under investigation by a special committee named by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin after State Senator Joseph B. Downes of Norwich made serious charges on the floor of the Senate about conditions at the hospital.

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Four Theater Openings for Boston—Miss Boothe's New Play

A Pair of Musical Shows And Two Plays Arriving

This evening will be the busiest Monday night of the season thus far, and one of the liveliest that Boston theaters have had in several years. All of last week's shows departed over the week end, and four new ones are coming to take their place.

Of the arriving guests, "Morning's at Seven," which comes to the Plymouth as the third offering of the American Theater Society's subscription list, is a brand new play by Paul Osborn. "The Hot Mikado," which brings Bill Robinson tapping on the stage of the Opera House, had a run in New York last spring, and in abbreviated form was seen at the World's Fair. "Very Warm for May," due at the Colonial, is a new musical comedy from the long practiced hands of Jerome Kern and Oscar Hammerstein, 2d. Finally, to round out the list, "Personal Appearance," scheduled for the Copley, brings Miss Helen Twelvetrees to head the cast of Alan Gray Holmes' stock production.

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The Casts

The audience at the Colonial this evening for "Very Warm for May" will find a cast of 70—or approximately that number—including Jack Whiting, Eve Arden, Hiram Sherman, Grace McDonald, Frances Mercer, Richard Quine, Donald Brian, Hollace Shaw, Ray Mayer, Don Loper, Maxine Barrat, Evelyn Thawl, and Matty Malneck and his orchestra. Vincente Minnelli designed the settings and Harry Losee prepared the dances. The show, it is understood, will have a new second act tonight. Mr. Hammerstein has been working on it since the premiere. The company is scheduled to open in New York on Nov. 17.

At the Plymouth the players arrayed for "Morning's at Seven" include Effe Shannon, Herbert Yost, Kate McComb, Russell Collins, Lillian Foster, John Alexander, Jean Adair, Tom Chalmers, and Enid Markey.

For Bill Robinson's and Michael Todd's "Hot Mikado," at the Opera House, the cast will list among others: Maurice Ellis, Robert Parrish, Freddie Robinson, Rose Brown, and J. A. Lillard.

At the Copley, Miss Twelvetrees will be accompanied on the stage by a supporting company which includes Casey Walters, Vola Blakeley, Erford Gage, Alice Wiley, Wendell Corey, Harry Hanlon, Fern Foster, and Katherine Cosgriff.

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Seats for "Key Largo"

The box office sale of seats for the engagement of "Key Largo" began today at the Colonial. The play, by Maxwell Anderson, starts a two weeks' engagement at the theater on Nov. 13. It has been staged by Guthrie McClintic for Playwrights' Company and brings Paul Muni back to the theater for the first time in seven years. The supporting cast includes Uta Hagen, Harold Johnsrud, Frederic Tozere, Ralph Theodore, and Jose Ferrer.

The mail-order sale for the engagement is reported to have been heavy, but it is said that no difficulty is anticipated in meeting requests for tickets.

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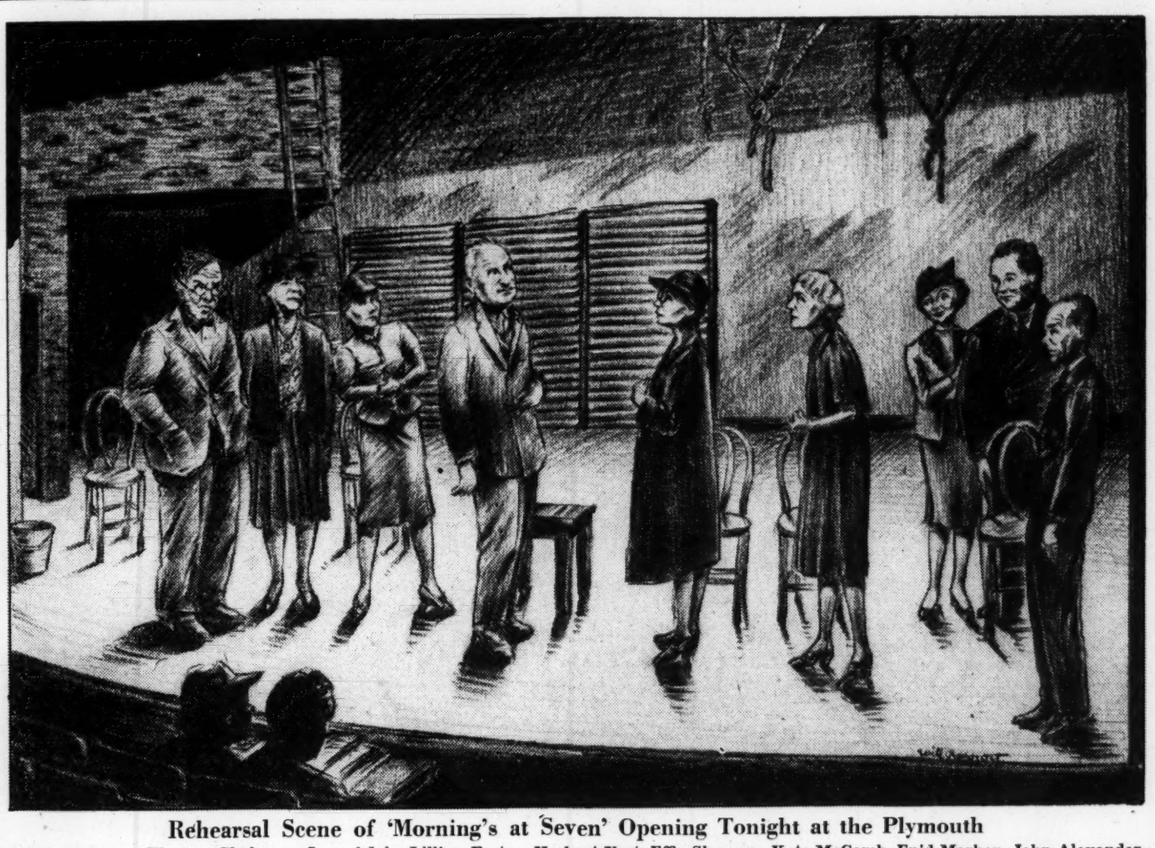
Playwrights' Record Intact

Boston is the only city outside of New York which up to the present has seen all of the productions of the Playwrights' Company, according to the management's own report. The record will be kept intact when George M. Cohan arrives at the Colonial Theater on Monday, Nov. 27, for a week's stay before going on to New York.

The play, which opened last week in Indianapolis, Ind., has been directed by Margaret Webster, who has staged Maurice Evans' Shakespearean adventures. Four settings for the production have been designed and lighted by Robert Edmond Jones. The cast includes beside Mr. Cohan, Peggy Conklin, who was seen in Boston in "The Petrified Forest"; Sara Allgood, formerly of the Abbey Players; Arthur Kennedy, Lloyd Gough, Keenan Wynn, Tom Tully, Florenz Ames, and John Kearney.



Rehearsal Scene of 'Morning's at Seven' Opening Tonight at the Plymouth
Left to right are Thomas Chalmers, Jean Adair, Lillian Foster, Herbert Yost, Effie Shannon, Kate McComb, Enid Markey, John Alexander, Russell Collins.

'Margin for Error'

By John D. Beaufort

New York

If Police Commissioner Valentine is seeking new material for New York's finest, he could do no better than to persuade Officer Finkelstein, otherwise Sam Levene of Clare Boothe's "Margin for Error," to join the force. Here is the most naturally engaging bluecoat we have met for ages. In fact, it would be almost a pleasure to receive a summons from Officer Finkelstein.

Miss Boothe likes him, too, as witness her new play, which opened Friday night at the Plymouth Theater. But Miss Boothe does not like Nazi Consuls or American "Führers." So she has prepared a "satirical melodrama" in which a German consul, guarded by a Jewish policeman, is murdered in the consulate library.

The assembling of ideas has been marked by confusion rather than fusion. Neither in its wit, its plotmaking, nor its implied propaganda has "Margin for Error" anything of importance to contribute. The single source of humor, the Jew's tragic relation to modern Germany, has its legitimate uses but Miss Boothe has grossly overworked it.

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And if it has been in any sense her purpose to contrast unfavorably German methods with those in the United States, the star chamber proceedings of the entire Act II murder investigation of "Margin for Error" would negate that purpose.

By the close of Act I Miss Boothe has filled the consulate library with half a dozen persons, each with ample motive for murdering the vicious, dishonest, unprincipled consul: Otto B. Horst, the American "Führer," who is about to be liquidated as a failure; the consul's secretary, who has discovered his superior's dishonesty, but is himself found to have had a Jewish grandmother; police officer Finkelstein; Dr. Jennings, who has paid $5,000 to get his daughter and her husband out of Germany, only to learn that she has passed on in a concentration camp, and, finally, the consul's American-born wife and the newspaperman with whom she is in love.

Faced with the task of filling a whole act—there are only two—with the solution of the murder, Miss Boothe becomes decreasingly adroit until the activity on stage begins to look like a game of mystery musical chairs. The management of "Margin for Error" asks that the details of Act II be not divulged. Far from divulging them, we cannot even remember them

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Perhaps the major difficulty with "Margin of Error" is that, instead of being something in the way of a sympathetic, compassionate study of a tragic modern problem, it is merely a theatrical trick. We have no objection to a comic Jewish policeman crossing swords with a Nazi, but when this is made the groundwork for an entire play's humor, we begin to question Miss Boothe's invention.

Aside from the happily cast Mr. Levene, the chief focus of interest is Karl Baumer, the consul, brilliantly played by Otto L. Preminger, who also directed the play. For the audience's as well as for the author's sake, it was regrettable he had to be shot at the end of the first act. Bramwell Fletcher, Bert Lytell, Elspeth Eric, and Leif Erickson are thoroughly capable in their several assignments, but Philip Coolidge, as the American Bund leader, has apparently been miscast. Donald Oenslager has designed a library with good theatrical sense.

Miss Boothe, who was being counted upon to restore the theater's faltering batting average, has knocked out what looks like a pop fly. Hers was the third play to come to bat in as many nights. But as the curtain rang down at the Plymouth Theater, the week's score seemed to be: No hits, questionable runs, and a rather wide "Margin for Error."

'Margin for Error'

Mystery melodrama in two acts, by Clare Boothe, directed by Otto L. Preminger, setting by Donald Oenslager, presented by Richard Aldrich and Richard Myers, at the Plymouth Theater, beginning Nov. 3, with the following cast:

Baron Max von Alvenstor ..... Bramwell Fletcher
Officer Finkelstein ..... Sam Levene
Frieda ..... Evelyn Wahle
Dr. Jennings ..... Bert Lytell
Sophie Baumer ..... Elspeth Eric
Karl Baumer ..... Otto L. Preminger
Otto Horst ..... Matt Briggs
Thomas Denny ..... Leif Erickson
Captain Mulrooney ..... Edward McNamara

Ballet Drawings Shown

By Dorothy Adlow

On view through Nov. 18 at Symphony Hall will be a selection of ballet drawings by the late Alexandre Iacovleff. There is more than one reason why this exhibition should interest Bostonians.

Iacovleff spent his last years as instructor at the Boston Museum School. He had lived in Paris since the Russian Revolution. A member of that ingenious, inventive society of Russians which initiated so many novelties in the art of theater and ballet, Iacovleff found for himself an independent field of activity. His fame rests upon two series of red crayon drawings, executed on two arduous exploratory expeditions across Africa and Asia. As official accompanying artist he portrayed natives encountered at remote centers in characteristic costumes and poses.

Iacovleff had the peculiarly Russian gift for apprehending character, costume, expression. He respected details, especially those which endowed his model with some special distinction; and yet, he never lost awareness of the larger design to which all details remained duly subordinate. There was something peculiarly alive and forceful in the sanguine red crayon which he never tired of using. In his oil paintings and gouaches, color was another matter; his outlook was less objective, his imagery more personal and allusive. As an artist, Alexandre Iacovleff was a dual personality. It is as draughtsman and faithful recorder that we meet him again in the Symphony Hall exhibition.

The crayon serves this time to depict, not primitive tribesmen or picturesque nomads, but Russian ballet dancers most of whom are familiar to us. Iacovleff did not attempt to express dance movement in these portraits. He sought some gesture or pose which was typical of a dance and set it within the framework of a fixed design. In another mood, indicated by a charming little aquarelle, entitled "La Danse," he could make visible in melting contours and tremulous fluctuations the essence of the dance. What a world of difference between the two; of what contrasting objectives this gifted Russian was capable.

Included are drawings of Massine, Danilova, Baronva, Lichine, Riabouchinska, Grigorieva, Toumanova, and Pavlova. The portrait of Pavlova is executed in detachment from the dance. There is no implication of the artifice of costume, make-up or the footlights. The dancer interested the artist for her great personal charm. It was rare indeed for the Russian to make a likeness without some characterizing adjunct, such as an ornate headdress, weapon, or musical instrument.

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John Sloan's Sketches

At the Goodman-Walker Gallery is a small exhibition of oils by the eminent American artist, John Sloan.

The little pictures, which might well be called miniatures, were made about 1907-1908. They are landscapes and do not betray any of the "human" interest which the artist's pictures were already embodying. Mr. Sloan had indicated that the visible world was interesting in so far as it helped to intensify a moment of personal action or thought. His pictures were already informed with satire, wonder, boredom, curiosity, melancholy. He has been especially skillful in lending distinction and interest to the commonplace.

The pictures at the Goodman-Walker Gallery are touched in with a swift and exuberant brush. The colors are low-keyed, but sensitively graded. It is an impressionism in the manner of Manet, an abbreviated succinct statement implying all the details and finesses which have been omitted. Mr. Sloan must have made these sketches on the spur of the moment, for he has imparted to them that precious spontaneity which is lost so often in large and completed works.

'U-Boat 29' at Trans-Lux

For two thirds of its course, "U-Boat 29" at the Trans-Lux is first-rate spy melodrama. It has a sufficiently complicated plot, handsome photography, and some better-than-average acting. Conrad Veidt and Valerie Hobson, who head the cast, have caught the tempo and suggest the overtones proper to such entertainment. More amusing, though of less consequence, are half a dozen Scotch characters who pop up on the Orkney Islands, where much of the action takes place.

The final third of the film is less satisfactory; for by that time the mystery part of the story has been unraveled and all that is left is a straightaway melodramatic dash for the finish. There are still some entertaining touches, and Michael Powell, who directed, has not forgotten to refresh his audiences with wide views of the sea; but at best, the end of the film is largely another version of the naval pursuit that has been seen so often in the past.

How much of the credit for the picture should go to Mr. Powell, and how much to Mr. Veidt, Miss Hobson, and Sebastian Shaw, is a question that each of the audience can decide for himself. Mr. Powell has an eye for the picturesque, as he has previously shown in "The End of the World." The same quality is of value in the present story, in catching the atmosphere of the English seacoast or suggesting the surroundings of a naval base in the north of Scotland.

But the players also are quick to take advantage of characterizing details: Mr. Veidt as a German officer dispatched to the British base to secure information; Miss Hobson as the pseudo schoolteacher who met him there by arrangement; and Mr. Shaw as a British naval officer, who offered to supply information about British fleet movements. Athole Stewart, Agnes Laughlin, Cyril Raymond, George Summers, Hay Petrie, and Grant Sutherland may or may not have been necessary to the plot, but the Orkneys and the film would have missed their lively accents.

Yes, of course there is counter-espionage. Who ever heard of a spy picture without it? But which are spies and which are counter-spies is something that must be left for the film to tell. **E. F. M.**

Mary Starks' Recitals

Mary Starks and her Dance Workshop group will give a program at the Y. W. C. A. on Thursday evening. Later in the month she is repeating last year's appearance at the Vesper George School, with the addition of new work by the group. Her classes are held in the Penthouse Studio, Hotel Brunswick.

Concert Calendar

Jordan Hall—Joint recital by Nicholai Kassman, violinist and Elly Kassman, pianist. 8:15. Nov. 6.

Longy School of Music—Open House Concert. Program by the Silberberg String Quartet. 8:30. Nov. 7.

Jordan Hall—Concert by the Orchestra of the New England Conservatory of Music. Wallace Goodrich, conductor. 8:30. Nov. 8.

Faelten Pianoforte School—Recital by pupils of the Faelten Pianoforte School. Nov. 10. 8 (30 Huntington Avenue.)

Hotel Statler—Concert by Bidu Sayao, soprano. 11 a. m. Nov. 8.

Symphony Hall—First in the series of Youth Concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Wheeler Beckett, director. 3:30. Nov. 8.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Jesus Maria Sanroma, soloist. 2:30. Nov. 10.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Jesus Maria Sanroma, soloist. 8:15, Nov. 11.

Symphony Hall—Recital by Jascha Heifetz, violinist. 3:30. Nov. 12.

Group Premiere

"Thunder Rock," the Group Theater's first offering of the new season, opened Thursday night in Baltimore. The author is Robert Ardrey. Luther Adler, Roman Bohnen, Morris Carnovsky, Lee J. Cobb, Frances Farmer, Myron McCormick, Ruth Nelson, and Art Smith are the principals. Elia Kazan has staged "Thunder Rock," which opens in New York, at the Mansfield Theater, on Nov. 14. The Group also announces that its new play from Clifford Odets, "Night Music," goes into rehearsal in December.

Howard Goding at the Piano

Sunday afternoon in Jordan Hall, Howard Goding played the following program of piano music: Beethoven, Sonata in E flat major, Op. 7; Schumann, Phantasie in C major, Op. 17; Debussy, "Voiles," "La danse de Puck," "La puerta del Vino," "Poissons d'or"; Chopin, Nocturne in E major, Op. 62, No. 2, and Polonaise in F sharp minor, Op. 44.

It is always pleasant for the reviewer to record real progress in the career of a musician. Mr. Goding has evidently been in at least partial retirement to advantage, since he now emerges to give a recital in which there were many indications of growth in musical stature. For one thing, he has discarded the uninteresting "white" tone which was his, and now offers a tone in which the listener easily perceives differentiated values. He has not yet gone all the way in this direction, but the Largo con gran espressione movement of the Beethoven sonata gave the first hint of the advance he has made, and the final movement confirmed this impression.

In presenting the Schumann Phantasie, Mr. Goding placed himself at the mercy of those who recalled his former performances. He need not have been apprehensive, as this was by far the most authentic and assured presentation he has made. His tone here was well rounded in the more lyrical portions and robust but not blatant in the sterner passages. The middle section, which Schumann has indicated as "Massig. Durchaus energisch," is a severe test of any pianist's ability, both in technique and interpretation. Mr. Goding met the test admirably. His technique was clear cut, his conception of the movement was complete. It was such excellent work that the audience interrupted with spontaneous applause. Mr. Goding is no doubt aware that he has not completely plumbed the musical depths of this Schumann opus, but he has acquired a commendable fluency.

We could not see eye to eye with Mr. Goding in the Debussy group. The "Voiles," for instance, were a bit on the thick side, although we concede the pianist some charming lyrical moments. His ascending scales were fleet and delicately turned, and such passages were so well done that we felt the pianist's conception of the work was in advance of his purely mechanical ability. The more rhythmic items of the group were the most successful.

Mr. Goding's advance in tone control was very evident in the Chopin Nocturne, to which he brought a lyrical quality that edicited expressions of admiration from his audience. One listener took special note of his treatment of the agitato section of the work. In all, a satisfying if orthodox program. **G. M. S.**

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club — Exhibition of water color paintings by Joseph Tepper. Through Nov. 27.

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway—Floral paintings by Elfrida Le Huguet. Through Dec. 15.

Giovanni Castano Galleries — Paintings by Rene Joly de Beynoe.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Americana.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Carroll Bill, pottery by Alice Lawton. Through Nov. 15.

Copley Society of Boston—Pastel Portraits by Mary Ludlum Davis. Through Nov. 11.

Doll and Richards, 136 Newbury Street. Water colors by Nancy Dyer and H. Anthony Dyer. Through Nov. 18. Drawings, oils and water colors by Dwight Shepler. Through Nov. 11.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by John P. Benson. Through Nov. 18.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Paintings, drawings, woodcarvings by Jon Corbino; pictures by Danton Sawyer. Through Nov. 18.

Institute of Modern Art—Contemporary German Art.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street—Fashions of Yesteryear.

Junior League Gallery—Reproductions of Masters, Old and Modern. Through Nov. 21.

Old Corner Book Store, 35 Brattle Street, Cambridge — Paintings by Palestinian artist, Svi Haraby.

Twentieth Century Club — Exhibition of paintings by Frank Carson. Through Nov. 9.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Water colors by Millard Sheets; water colors by Grance Collier. Through Nov. 18.

Symphony Hall—Ballet drawings by Alexander Iacovleff. Through Nov. 18.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain) — Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Exhibition of complete collection of folded and screen fans from plant and animal life in many countries.

Fogg Museum of Art—Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sunday, 1 to 5, Print Department. Blot drawings by A. Couzens, prints by Picasso and Maillol, contemporary British graphic artists.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on national holidays.

At Copley Society

Portraits in pastel are on view at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. They were drawn by Mary Ludlum Davis.

Crayon in hand Miss Davis can characterize children with feeling and with insight. In the turn of a nose, the softness of curly hair, the impishness of a glance, she catches the distinguishing features of her little sitters.

'Tobacco Road' Run New Record Holder

NEW YORK (AP)—Sponsors who have kept "Tobacco Road" on the boards at a loss so it could enjoy the longest Broadway run of any drama in American theatrical history were chagrined to learn that honor had been won five months ago.

James (Jeeter Lester) Barton and other cast members thought they would have to wait until Nov. 18 to beat the record of Anne Nichols' "Abie's Irish Rose."

Someone discovered newspaper files agree that the Nichols play actually showed only 2,372 times, a record which "Tobacco Road," Jack Kirkland's dramatization of Erskine Caldwell's novel, exceeded last May 24. Previously the cast had thought the record was 2,532 performances.

On Wings of Song

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Nov. 5-7 —"Hotel for Women"—Ann Sothern
Nov. 8-11—"Each Dawn I Die"—James Cagney
Nov. 12-14—"Goodbye Mr. Chips"—Robert Donat
Nov. 15-18—"I Stole a Million"—George Raft
Nov. 19-21—"Stanley & Livingstone"—S. Tracy
Nov. 22-25—"Lady of Tropics"—Robert Taylor
Nov. 26-28—"The Rains Came"—Myrna Loy
Nov. 29-Dec. 2—"Wizard of Oz"—Judy Garland

Crimson Reverses Form to Surprise Tigers—Lighter Schedule Here This Saturday

Answer to Harvard Critics Given in Princeton Contest

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Unfortunately few of the critics of Dick Harlow, Harvard football, the band, and anything pertaining to the Crimson, were present at Princeton last Saturday. The answer clearly illustrated that the Harvard students can be football players, that Harlow coaches them well, that the band is still unmatched, and the Crimson still waves high and proud.

Losing to Princeton by the 9-to-6 score instead of the predicted margin of two or three touchdowns was, in reality, a moral victory. True, the eleven on Saturday still sputtered at times from lack of experience due to the numbers of sophomores, and mistakes were frequent; but most departments of play were vastly improved. Given more manpower, Harvard could have won the ball game.

Princeton Advantage

The two overwhelming advantages the Tigers showed in the game were speed and manpower. Harvard, for two periods, offset experience with sheer effort. The too apparent weaknesses of Harvard in the contest were inability to protect their kicker, passer, and rush the opposing passer. Only instinctive poise saved Charley Spreyer from frustration trying to get off kicks and passes—the striped arms of the Tigers must have looked like a massed attack of octopuses to him.

Individuals in behalf of the Harvard cause as standouts were two—Charley Spreyer and Tom Healey. Healey, baseball pitcher and senior, went 60 minutes carrying the major burdens of the right side of the line in herculean manner. The right tackle duties against that Princeton line were enough in themselves; but Healey helped out his inexperienced end and guard as well.

Spreyer Lacks Speed

Charley Spreyer is a sophomore and an All-America on his Princeton showing. He lacks only one factor to gain national headlines, and that necessity has nothing to do with coaching and is no fault of his—speed. At that, considering that he plays 60-minute football, he probably has as much sustained speed as others. He was shifted from bucking back to tail back the week of the Tiger contest, and the tailback post carries with it manifold duties. He ran, he passed, he kicked, he blocked and he played safety. His was an iron-man role.

Where Harvard's attack had not made a first down against Dartmouth the previous week, it equaled the vaunted power of Princeton Saturday. First downs were even at seven each and Harvard never had a chance to get underway until the beginning of second quarter and lacked the vital manpower to keep going in the final period. During the first quarter Princeton kept the Crimson back of its own 20-yard line due to beautiful punting.

Kicker Needs Protection

Faulty protection of the kicker gave away two points to Princeton in the first period. Princeton's left tackle, Captain Tierney, broke through to block Spreyer's kick from behind the goal line, and, though the latter recovered, the Tigers led, 2-0. The next score came when failure to rush the passer gave Princeton plenty of time to engineer a 28-yard pass, Peters to Stanley, who ran the remaining 16 yards unmolested Aubrey booted the point after.

Harvard's score came in the second period, when beautiful blocking sent Fran Lee away on an out-and-in (threat outside the left end and cut back inside) off-tackle play from the Princeton 47-yard line to a touchdown. Again faulty protection for the kicker proved important; the after point was blocked. (Take away the blocked Spreyer punt for two points and the blocked after-point try and the score might easily have been a tie).

Lee's touchdown was made possible when Gene Lovett intercepted a Tiger pass to Stanley . . . Harvard coaches went into a four-hour huddle last night to build a defense for Army this Saturday . . . Both Harvard and Army are likely to let down a little after the Saturday games . . . Capt. Torbie Macdonald looked forlorn limping about the field before the game . . . Harvard used seven substitutes and Princeton nine . . . Princeton gained 94 yards on three passes and Harvard gained 24 on two.

Standouts Last Saturday

By a Staff Photographer
Left: Tom Healey, Harvard right tackle, who played 60 minutes against Princeton and served as acting captain. Right: George Kerr, Boston College guard who won general acclaim for his display against Auburn. Lower center: John E. Hatch, Army back, who served well to make a game of it against the vaunted Notre Dame forces in New York and who will exhibit in the Stadium this week end.

Sports Around the Hub

Olympics Win in Canada

The Boston Olympics came back to Boston this morning the proud possessors of their first victory on Canadian ice in two years. In the opening game of the Provincial Hockey League season last Friday night, the Olympics defeated the Quebec Beavers 6-4. Last year the best the locals could do in Canada was to tie two games.

Although the O's dropped the second game of the trip, one of three this year, to Shawinigan Falls 3-1 last night, they proved there is a just foundation for their newly-found confidence. They are eager for the two-game series with the Quebec Beavers this Saturday and Sunday in Boston, feeling that they are about to get off to their best start since they joined the league.

Interesting to note is the fact that although several new players made their appearance in the Boston line-up, it was the old reliables who scored the goals. In the two meetings, Cliff Thompson, who turned down a try-out with the Bruins this year, sank three goals, while Paul Guibord was credited with three assists. Others to score goals included Gerry Desrosiers, Bob Jeremiah, Dick Lewis, and Junie Stubbs, while those given assists included Desrosiers (two), Thompson, Art Smith, and Bill Splaine.

ton, which won the State title last year, placed third in the New Englands.

A second night game for the B. U. Terriers has been added to the schedule. University authorities have granted a late request from the University of Tampa that the game be moved from Dec. 2, Saturday, to Dec. 1, Friday night. In their other night affair, B. U. managed to nip Western Maryland 6-0 at Baltimore.

The return of Tom Nash to the Brown end squad brightens the Bruins' hopes for the Yale game at New Haven Saturday. The star end has been out of action for the season with an injured leg except for six monutes of play in the Holy Cross game. A win over Yale would go far towards redeeming Brown's disappointing season.

G. C.

The New England section of the P. G. A. was scheduled to hold its annual meeting at the Hotel Lenox this afternoon, and a new president may be forthcoming. Marty Higgins of Fall River, who held office during the past year, does not want re-election. A strong candidate to take his place is Les Cottrell of Bear Hill, president two years ago, who lost out to Higgins by two votes a year ago.

Head Coach Joe Sheeketski of Holy Cross, with his assistants Ed Krause and Ed O'Melia, were due to be present at the second luncheon meeting of the local football writers at the Parker House this noon. The local coaches, Dick Harlow of Harvard, Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern, Frank Leahy of Boston College, Pat Hanley of Boston University, and Lew Manly of Tufts were also scheduled to be present with their aides.

Several outstanding high schools, including Brockton and Melrose in Massachusetts, have entered teams in the New England interscholastic cross country championship to be held at Nickerson Field, Riverside, next Saturday morning under auspices of Boston University. Brock-

Saturday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Jerry Cohn and Mike Ruddy, Cornell—They both blocked Columbia punts to give Cornell a 13-7 victory over courageous Columbia.

Len Eshmont, Fordham—Set up both of Fordham's touchdowns by long runs as Rice fell, 13-7.

George Stirnweiss, North Carolina—Pitched and ran the Tar Heels to a 17-0 victory over N. C. State.

Merle Hapes, Mississippi—He sparked the second half attack that smothered Vanderbilt, 14-7.

Noah Mullins, Kentucky—Gave Kentucky a 7-7 tie with favored Alabama with a fine second half all-around demonstration.

Don Scott, Ohio State—He punted, passed and ran the bucks to a 24-0 win over Indiana to put them at the top of the Big Ten heap.

Paul Christman, Missouri—He completed eight out of 12 passes to pitch Missouri to a 27-13 win over Nebraska.

Bill De Correvont, Northwestern—Ran 67 yards in the last period to give the Wildcats a 14-7 win over Minnesota and also set up the first touchdown.

Lex Quarenberg, Colorado—He blocked a punt for one touchdown and recovered a fumble to lead to the winning score as Colorado surprised Utah, 21-14.

Jack Wilson and Jimmy Witt, Baylor—They teamed to lead the Bruins to a 27-0 win over T. C. U.

Kenny Washington, U. C. L. A.—Scored one touchdown on a 35-yard run and threw two touchdown passes in a 20-7 win over California.

English Rugby

LONDON, Nov. 6 (CP Cable)—English Rugby Union games played Saturday resulted as follows:

Guy's Hospital 27, Metropolitan Police 15.
Harlequins 14, King's College Hospital 0.
Rosslyn Park 14, Army Fifteen 21.
Aberavon 9, Llanelly 5.
Bath 3, Weston-Super-Mare 8.
Bristol 39, Bristol Hospital 0.
Bridgend 5, Heath 9.
Cambridge University 17, Old Cranleighans 4.
Croskeys 5, Abercarn 9.
Oxford University 22, Cheltenham 5.
Gloucester 13, Army Fifteen 8.
Swansea 17, Swansea University 0.
Watsonians 9, Horiotomians 3.
Stewartonians 10, Royal High School 3.
Newport 20, Penarth 11.

Irish Cup Soccer

BELFAST, Nov. 6 (CP)—Final standings in the Irish League City Cup soccer competition follow:

Teams	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts.
Celtic	13	10	1	2	42	14	22
Derry City	13	10	1	2	33	12	22
Linfield	13	6	2	5	31	17	17
Newry Town	13	6	5	2	22	25	14
Glentoran	13	4	4	5	33	22	13
Portadown	13	5	5	3	18	18	13
Distillery	13	4	4	5	24	26	13
Bangor	13	5	5	3	20	26	13
Glenavon	13	4	5	4	27	29	12
Coleraine	13	4	5	4	19	25	12
Ballymena	13	4	7	2	23	29	10
Ards	13	4	8	1	23	31	9
Larne	13	1	6	6	17	31	8
Cliftonv'l	13	1	10	2	13	40	4

Johnson Pilots Tulsa

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs have announced that Roy Johnson had resigned as coach to accept a post as manager of the Tulsa, Okla., club of the Texas League.

7,000-Mile Race

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6 (AP) — A race of two schooners to Tahiti in what participants described as the first contest of its kind in a century will start Wednesday with artists, writers and businessmen aboard as crewmen for the 7,000-mile journey.

Mrs. Mary Carroll Ellicott Warren of Baltimore, one of four women to make the trip, said Capt. Paul Nolan of the Chance arranged the race when he found that Capt. Kenneth M. Simpson of the Liberty had duplicated his plans for a South Seas cruise.

The ships will sail from New York. No fixed course was set. Mrs. Warren said she expected the Chance to arrive by Jan. 1.

Eastern Teams

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Records of eastern college football teams, including Saturday's games:

Team	W	L	T	Points For	Pts.
Catholic	6	0	0	147	20
Duquesne	6	0	0	113	26
New Britain (Conn.) Teachers	5	0	0	143	0
Cornell	5	0	0	122	34
Union	5	0	1	151	49
Dartmouth	5	0	1	138	15
Rutgers	5	0	1	116	44
Georgetown	5	0	1	74	22
Trinity	4	0	1	109	33
Bowdoin	4	0	1	51	21
Holy Cross	5	1	0	141	33
Boston College	5	1	0	125	20
New York Univ.	5	1	0	91	33
Princeton	4	1	0	82	51
Pennsylvania	4	1	0	53	43
Pittsburgh	4	2	0	100	74
Fordham	3	2	0	80	41
Army	3	2	1	92	66
Brown	3	3	0	120	77
Navy	3	3	1	85	60
Harvard	2	3	0	94	47
Colgate	2	3	0	54	71
Yale	2	3	0	37	98
Syracuse	1	3	2	46	85
Columbia	1	3	1	53	50
Colby	4	1	1	66	30
Wesleyan	4	2	0	118	65
Maine	4	2	0	93	20
Norwich	4	2	0	84	55
Connecticut	4	2	0	79	42
Bates	4	2	0	38	34
Boston University	3	2	0	52	55
Springfield	3	2	1	38	25
Rhode Island	3	3	1	77	87
Amherst	3	3	0	105	53
Lowell Textile	3	3	0	54	91
Tufts	2	2	1	41	94
Worcester Tech	2	2	1	37	31
St. Anselm's	2	2	0	75	42
Providence	3	4	0	47	78
Middlebury	2	3	1	40	57
Vermont	3	3	1	38	60
New Hampshire	2	4	0	58	74
American Internat.	2	4	0	22	52
Mass. State	1	4	1	47	62
Williams	1	4	1	45	80
Arnold	1	5	0	40	139
Northeastern	0	5	1	39	87
Coast Guard	0	6	0	20	76

College Soccer

Williams 2, Hamilton 0.
Clark 2, M. I. T. 1.
Brown 2, Conn. University 1.
Syracuse 4, Bucknell 3.
Princeton 2, Harvard 0.

College Cross Country

Tufts 33, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 35, Northeastern 56.

College Squash

Yale 4, New York University Club 3.

Forward Pass Duel Coming To N. Y. Fans

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—When Eddie Boell of New York University's Violets and Pitchin' Paul Christman of Missouri's Tigers clash in New York next Saturday they'll just about be mixed up in the classiest intersectional struggle the East has offered this year.

Paul, fresh from his triumph over Nebraska Saturday, should give eastern fans who stay in the metropolis, a close-up of how the Missouri Tiger's chief claim to fame operates under pressure.

And pitchin' 'em right back at him will be Boell, certainly one of the eastern seaboard's most talented tossers.

One Other Game

It should be a game that makes the big city's sparse football fare nevertheless a fine one. The only other game, also an intersectional clash, pits Fordham, conquerer of the Rice Owls, against Indiana of the Big Ten.

Christman Saturday completed eight out of 12 tosses as Nebraska fell by a 27-13 score while half of the Husker team was draped around his ample frame. It was undoubtedly one of the day's finest performances.

But Boell should be able to hold his own, for the Violets have had a fine season, and they can thank Eddie for every minute of it. He sharpened his eye in a tough drill against Lafayette last week that should put him in fine fettle for the coming clash.

Otherwise the East has lots of good entertainment to offer the fan who is willing to forget frostbite to follow a football.

Old Rivalry

Princeton and Dartmouth renew an old and honorable rivalry at Princeton; Penn and Penn State have a few scores to settle at Philadelphia, and Pitt and Carnegie Tech will do their intra-city act again to quiet the hollering and unkind remarks that have flown between the two campuses, which are just across the street from each other.

Then there's the Cornell-Colgate feature at Ithaca, the Harvard-Army scrap at Boston, the Holy Cross-Temple tilt at Worcester; the Navy-Columbia battle at Annapolis; the Yale-Brown tussle at New Haven and the North Carolina State-Duquesne affair at Raleigh.

Both the Boston representatives go West this week end—Boston College to Detroit and Boston U. to Cincinnati for intersectional struggles.

Northeastern and Harvard Only Local Teams at Home

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Football festivities in Boston next Saturday, Armistice Day, find only Harvard and Northeastern playing at home. Tufts will travel to New Hampshire, Boston University will play Cincinnati at Cincinnati, and Boston College will be making its only trip out of town when it meets Detroit at Detroit.

Of the two games here, of course, the Harvard affair with West Point will draw the most attention, primarily because of the colorful Cadets, who will march into the Stadium a thousand strong. Despite the Crimson's loss to Princeton Saturday, and its two previous defeats by Dartmouth and Pennsylvania, the game should draw well because of the succession of thrills each Harvard-Army meeting has provided. Harvard, under Dick Harlow, has yet to beat the West Pointers, although most of the games have been close, as witness last year's 20-17 score, or the year before's 7-6.

Huskies vs. Upsala

Northeastern, still lacking a victory after bowing to Springfield 19-13 Saturday, will attract its usual quota of the faithful when they tangle with a heavy Upsala team which will be making its second visit of the year to Boston. Three week ends ago the Upsala eleven proved a stubborn foe for Boston University, which finally won the decision 13-3. The game will be the final one of the year for the Huskies.

The B. U. Terriers, who were not expected to defeat the heavily favored Jaspers of Manhattan Saturday, but who at the same time were not expected to lose by any 26-0 score, go out to Cincinnati. The trip will be B. U.'s second this season, and in meeting the Bearcats they may have quite an afternoon for themselves. Last Saturday Cincinnati and Centre played to a 6-6 tie, and Centre, it will be remembered, held Army to a 9-6 victory earlier in the season.

Tufts Set Again

The Tufts Jumbos took a deep breath today following their 54-7 defeat—worst in a decade—at the hands of Brown over the week end, and made ready to go to New Hampshire this Saturday for the first of its final three games with teams of its own class. The Tufts first-stringers put up a game battle against the Bruins, but when Coach Manly used his reserves, the game broke wide open. Manly was forced to use his substitutes in order to save his regulars for the hard games with the Wildcats, Bowdoin, and Massachusetts State that close out the schedule.

Boston College's contest with Detroit may prove another tartar for the Eagles, who won a sensational victory over Auburn in the closing minutes of play 13-7 Saturday. Up to last Saturday, Detroit was the only team able to score on Catholic University, untied and undefeated to date, and on the week end Tulsa managed to get seven points. While Detroit lost to Catholic 14-13, it defeated Tulsa 16-7

Preparations

Catholic, incidentally, will be a visitor to Boston this week end when it meets St. Anselm's at Fenway Park. The Hawks, who defeated the Huskies 36-7 and lost to B. C. 28-0 in two previous trips here, are probably in for a hard afternoon.

Meanwhile the local teams counted noses as they prepared for their week end frays. No serious injuries have been reported at any of the football camps, and barring unforeseen occurrences this week all should have full squads at game time.

Coach Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern planned a light session for his team tonight, since most of the regulars saw heavy duty Saturday. Again he refused to criticize his team, feeling that the boys are doing a good job with the material at hand.

Hanley Plans Changes

Lew Manly of Tufts, although he was not pleased by the size of the score Brown rang up, was not downcast, declaring himself pleased with the way the Jumbos' passing attack clicked. The team was given a complete rest from football today. Frank Leahy of B. C., uneasy about the game with Detroit, originally planned scrimmages today and tomorrow, although he said his plans were subject to change. Only three sessions will be held before the Eagles leave Boston.

The B. U. team was in for plenty of work this week, as Coach Pat Hanley recovered from the Manhattan game. Puzzled as to why his pass defense did not work, Hanley said he planned a few scrimmages which may result in line-up changes on the week end.

Up in Maine the traditional State of Maine Series ends with Bates at Colby and Bowdoin at Maine. The Polar Bears already boast wins over Colby and Bates, and a win this Saturday would give them the title for the fifth straight year. In the Little Three circuit, Wesleyan makes its bid for the championship by taking on Williams at Middletown. Wesleyan has already beaten Amherst 19-14. Amherst and Williams wind up the series on the 18th.

Canadian Football

By the Canadian Press

Interprovincial Union

Montreal 0, Ottawa 27.
Hamilton 8, Toronto 9.

Ontario Rugby Football Union

Montreal Westmounts 1, Toronto Balmy Beach 23.
Sarnia 13, Peterborough 9.

Intercollegiate

Queen's 12, McGill 6.
Univ. of Toronto 1, Univ. of Western Ontario 15.

Ski Events to Laconia, N. H., Adams, Mass., and Rutland, Vt.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6 (AP)—The United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association will hold its 1940 jumping and cross-country championships at Laconia, N. H., and the men's downhill competition at Adams, Mass.

At their annual meeting yesterday the Association also chose Rutland, Vt., as the site of the women's downhill race. No dates were set for any of the events.

The Association adopted a suggestion of the Norway Ski Club of New York City that a class be established for veterans in addition to Class A and B. The Association constitution was revised to increase the number of directors from four to seven.

Elected to the board of directors were:

Birger Torrison, Norfolk, Conn.; Robert P. Booth, Manchester, N. H.; Roland Palmedo, New York City; H. G. Pollard, Lowell, Mass.; Bjarne Langslett, Bergenfield, N. J.; Warren Chivers, Saxtons River, Vt., and Arthur Draper, North Creek, N. Y.

Officers re-elected were:

Dr. R. S. Elmer, Bellows Falls, Vt., President; A. B. Kellogg, Schenectady, N. Y., Treasurer; D. N. Burckett, Boston, First Vice-President; L. E. Briggs, Amherst, Mass., Second Vice-President and Margaret Neyland, Bellows Falls, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

Next year's Eastern convention will be at Worcester, Mass., and will run for two days instead of one.

Names on the resolutions committee were Marvin Chandler, Thomas Russell and Ken Littleton, all of New York City. Henry Perkins, Boston, is committee chairman. The credentials committee is composed of George Maynard, Adams, Mass., and Walter Hicks, Rumford, Maine.

Among the tournaments set by the Association in New York State were:

Jumping and Cross-Country—Dec. 27-Jan. 1, 19th annual invitation tournament for college men, Lake Placid; Jan. 7, interstate jump, Bear Mountain; Jan. 21, Metropolitan cross-country, Swedish Ski Club of New York; Jan. 28, New York State jumping championship, Rosendale; Feb. 10, annual 18-kilometer cross country, Rosendale; Feb. 11 invitation jump, Norsemen Ski Club, New York City; Feb. 12, Palisades invitation jump, Bear Mountain; Feb. 22-25, Washington Birthday tournament for men, Lake Placid; Feb. 25, Telemark Ski Club trophy tournament, Rosendale.

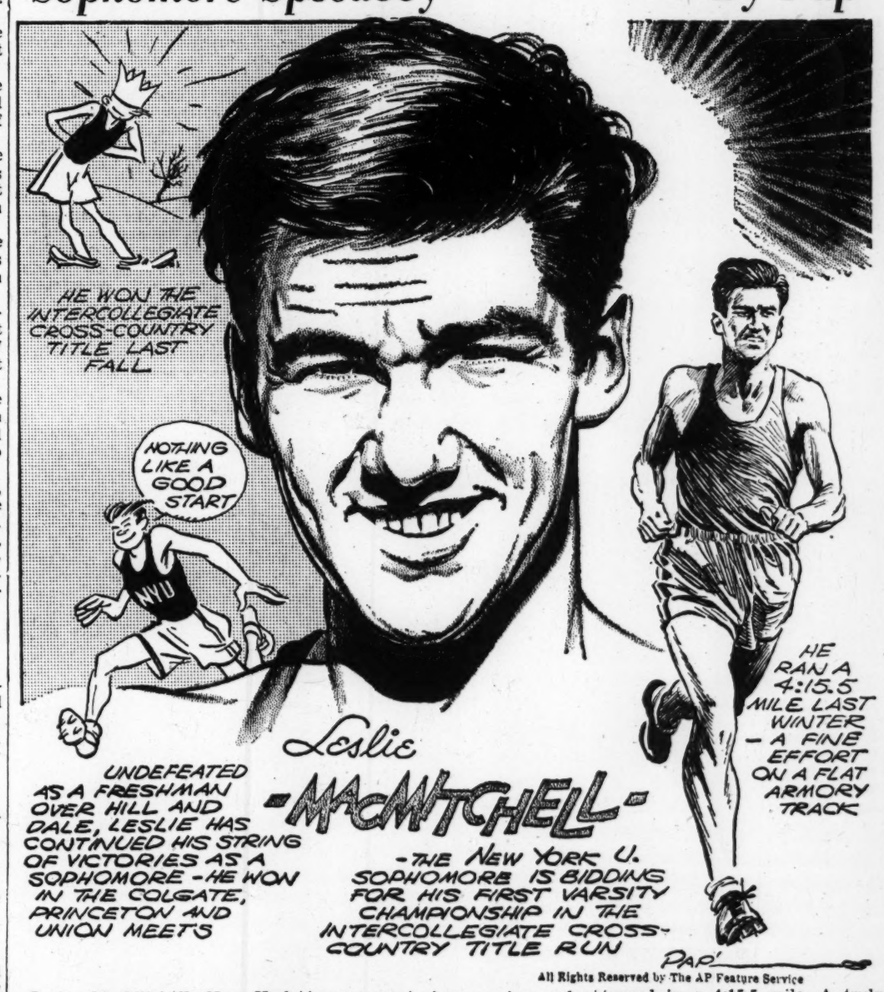
Downhill and Slalom—Dec. 27-Jan. 1, Invitation tournament for college and prep school men and women, Lake Placid; Jan. 27-28, New York State championships, Lake Placid; Feb. 4, New York State slalom championships, Phornicia; Feb. 17-18, invitation competition for women, Lake Placid; March 3, Barton Trophy downhill race, North Creek.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Ray Blades named manager of St. Louis Cardinals.

Sophomore Speedboy —By Pap'


HE WON THE INTERCOLLEGIATE CROSS-COUNTRY TITLE LAST FALL
NOTHING LIKE A GOOD START
WU
HE RAN A 4:15.5 MILE LAST WINTER - A FINE EFFORT ON A FLAT ARMORY TRACK
Leslie
-MACMITCHELL-
UNDEFEATED AS A FRESHMAN OVER HILL AND DALE, LESLIE HAS CONTINUED HIS STRING OF VICTORIES AS A SOPHOMORE - HE WON IN THE COLGATE, PRINCETON AND UNION MEETS
- THE NEW YORK U. SOPHOMORE IS BIDDING FOR HIS FIRST VARSITY CHAMPIONSHIP IN THE INTERCOLLEGIATE CROSS-COUNTRY TITLE RUN
PAP'

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Leslie MacMitchell, New York University's sophomore track ace, will make his first bid for a varsity championship in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. cross-country title meet.

The former schoolboy sensation from George Washington High School has continued his unbroken string of freshman cross-country triumphs this fall, finishing first in the Colgate, Union and Princeton meets. At Princeton, in a triangular meet with Princeton and Pennsylvania, Leslie romped home a winner in record-breaking time.

Steady Improvement

The sturdy youngster set national scholastic records indoors, outdoors and cross-country. His improvement since coming under the wing of Coach Emil Von Elling has been more steady than sensational. Von Elling is an old hand at handling track athletes and has been careful to bring MacMitchell along slowly.

MacMitchell was undefeated in cross-country competition as a freshman and won the mile and half-mile freshman titles in the Metropolitan Intercollegiate meet.

He did considerable running in open competition last winter, more for the experience than anything else. Against top-flight competition, he acquitted himself well enough. On one occasion, in the 102nd Regiment meet, Leslie turned in a 4:15.5 mile. A truly remarkable performance for a flat, unbanked armory track.

Mile Favorite

MacMitchell's favorite distance is the mile. Many close students of track form rate him a possible successor to Glenn Cunningham as the nation's No. 1 miler.

The youngster stands 5-foot 10-inches and weighs close to 160 pounds. He has a long, smooth stride to go with his almost perfect running form. Most important of all is—he likes to run. And he can be counted on for a capable performance over any route from the quarter-mile through the long grind cross-country. —Pap'

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Southern California Out Front in Rose Bowl Contention—Undefeated List Cut

• Trojans Eliminate Beavers By Resorting to Air Attacks

Pacific Coast Conference Standings

	W	L	T	Points For	Agst
Southern California	3	0	1	79	14
U. C. L. A.	3	0	1	64	34
Oregon State	3	1	0	45	26
Oregon	3	1	1	67	23
Washington	1	3	0	22	38
California	1	3	0	20	59
Washington State	1	4	0	13	91
Stanford	0	3	1	19	44

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—Northwest contenders temporarily bowed out of the Rose Bowl picture as the Pacific Coast Conference defending champion Southern California team knocked the last Oregon "king" off the mountain with a 19-7 win over the Oregon State Beavers.

On the season's record so far it would seem that the intra-city game in Los Angeles on Dec. 9 should spell the Conference champion when U. C. L. A. and U. S. C. meet on the grid field. But many important games lie ahead, and both Oregon teams retain possible opportunities to win the championship.

After U. C. L. A.'s win over Oregon the week previous, the defeat of Oregon State by Southern California was a blow to Oregon supporters, but the Beavers put up a game battle before bowing.

Other Games

Other games of the past week end saw the U. C. L. A. Bruins keep up with the Trojans with a 20-7 win over their "big brother" from Berkeley, the California team; the University of Oregon run rampant over Washington State for a 38-0 win; Washington's Huskies boost their long awaited win streak to two straight by a 9-0 victory over Montana; and Stanford take a 27-7 lacing from Santa Clara. The last two games do not count in the Conference standings.

Up at Portland a capacity crowd of 33,000 in the Multnomah stadium watched a stubborn Beaver line throttle the Trojan offense, only to see the Californians switch to an air attack that was unbeatable.

In Hot Water

The Beavers were in hot water from the start as Morrie Kohler fumbled the opening kickoff and Robertson recovered for the Trojans on the OSC 20-yard line. The Beaver line wouldn't budge, and Kohler redeemed himself with a pass interception to stop the threat.

Southern California soon realized that the traffic was easier above ground, and scored early in the second period. Rose Bowl Hero Doyle Nave threw another pass to Al Krueger for a first down on the Beaver 11, then throwing to Jim Slatter for the touchdown.

With a minute to go in the half and Amby Shindler in at quarterback, the Trojans tallied again with Ambling Amby and Krueger hooking up on a successful pass play that netted 44 yards. The half ended with a 13-0 Trojan lead.

Stole Spotlight

Both teams scored once in the final half, the lone Oregon State score coming after a 95-yard march down the field.

At Los Angeles, Kenny Washington again stole the spotlight, while his compatriot Jackie Robinson watched from the bench. Washington ran 35 yards for one touchdown, and passed to McPherson and Woodrow Strode for the other tallies.

The Bruins had to come from behind to win, however, for California scored in the first three minutes. Overlin fumbled on the first play after kickoff, California recovering on the Bruin 21. Hoberg ran 17 yards for Cal, and Firpo then punched the ball over.

U. C. L. A. tied the score in the same period with Washington's run, and went ahead in the second stanza.

Oregon Comeback

Oregon made a comeback after losing to U. C. L. A., playing their best game of the year in walloping the hapless Cougars. Coach Tex Oliver used every man on the bench, as the Webfoots had a field day at Washington State expense.

Stanford kept its record of not winning a game by bowing to Santa Clara 27-7 with two second quarter touchdowns as the deciding margin. Frankie Albert did some nice passing, but that was all there was to the Stanford attack.

The Huskies of Washington met a good Montana team, but managed a hard-earned 9-0 win. Elmer Berg kicked a 15-yard goal to give Washington a 3-0 lead at halftime The Grizzlies came back and drove to the Washington one-yard line in the third quarter, but the Huskies held for downs. Washington scored a touchdown in the fourth quarter to put the game away.

Stay in Running

Most important game of the coming week end is the Oregon-Oregon State rivalry at Eugene. The survivor of this contest will stay in the running for championship consideration, pending upsets along the way to either U. S. C. or U. C. L. A.

Stanford has always been tough for Southern California, and they certainly are overdue for a win, so U. S. C. cannot take Saturday's game at Los Angeles too lightly.

The Huskies venture to Berkeley for a game with California that has no bearing on the championship, and Idaho and Washington State have another "big game" between the schools that are but eight miles apart.

Bob Cahn

Four Leaders Would Split 17 Spots on All-Star Team

NEW YORK (AP)—There is no secret about the success of the four championship contenders in the National Professional Football League's campaign.

Take one quick look at the possibilities for the season's All-Star All-League squad, and the answer is about as obvious as one-and-one to a mathematics professor.

Former All-Americas

For, in a squad of the 30 standouts performers in the 10-club loop so far this year, 17 places would be split up among the New York Giants and Washington Redskins, at the head of the Eastern Division parade, and the Green Bay Packers and Detroit Lions, leading in the West.

They come from all over the Gridiron map, these top ball players in the toughest league in football. Many of them were All-Americas of their day. A few, like Orville Tuttle, the Giants' big guard who hails from Oklahoma City, came along unheralded and made good.

The North, South, East and West have supplied the players to what constitutes the loop's All-Star squad as the season looks toward its stretch drive.

Seventh Appearance

The Giants, defending league champions, boast four of the stars, headed by Mel Hein, who probably will make his seventh straight All-League team at center. Green Bay can put five on the squad, Detroit four, and Washington, tied for first in the East, also has a quartet.

Mostly, the East and Mid-West have furnished the backs, fellows like Tuffy Leemans, the fine running back the Giants picked up from George Washington; Johnny Pingel, Detroit's freshman from Michigan State; Clarke Hinkle, the Green Bay player from Bucknell, and Johnny Drake, Cleveland's ball lugger from Purdue. But you can't overlook as good a Dixie pair as Brooklyn's Ace Parker, the ex-Duke All America and Cleveland's Parker Hall, Mississippi's pass pitcher.

Linemen From West

The linemen, largely are products of the Mid-West and Far West, headed by Hein at center, up from Washington State, and another crack center, Earl Svendson, Minnesota's gift to Green Bay, and Turk Edwards, another Washington State Alumnus, now with the Redskins. But there is no overlooking Danny Fortmann, the Bears' guard from Colgate, or Tackle Joe Stydahar, up with the Bears from West Virginia University.

Right now, off the records of half the season, the squad would shape up something like this (with pro club and college in that order for each player):

Ends—Jim Poole (Giants and Mississippi), Perry Schwartz (Brooklyn and California), Bill Hewitt (Philadelphia and Michigan), Jim Benton (Cleveland and Arkansas), and Bill Smith (Cardinals and U. of Washington).

Tackles—Joe Stydahar (Bears and West Virginia Wesleyan), Bruiser Kinard (Brooklyn and Mississippi), Turk Edwards (Redskins and Washington State), Ray George (Lions and Southern California), Buford Ray (Green Bay and Vanderbilt).

Guards—Orville Tuttle (Giants and Oklahoma City), Danny Fortmann (Bears and Colgate), Jim Karcher (Redskins and Ohio State), Buckets Goldenberg (Green Bay and Wisconsin).

Centers—Mel Hein (Giants and Washington State), Ky Aldrich (Chicago Cardinals and Texas Christian), Earl Svendson (Green Bay and Minnesota).

Backs—Tuffy Leemans (Giants and George Washington), Parker Hall (Cleveland and Mississippi), Bill Shepherd (Detroit and Western Maryland), Ace Parker (Brooklyn and Duke), Frank Filchock (Redskins and Indiana), Johnny Drake (Cleveland and Purdue), Johnny Pingel (Detroit and Michigan State), Cecil Isbell (Green Bay and Purdue), Andy Farkas (Washington and Detroit), Marshall Goldberg (Chicago Cardinals and Pittsburgh), Lloyd Cardwell (Lions and Nebraska), Clarke Hinkle (Green Bay and Bucknell), and Bill Osmanski (Chicago Bears and Holy Cross).

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Ford C. Frick, former sports writer and league publicity man, elected President of the National Baseball League to succeed John A. Heydler, who retired.

Ice Meet at Cleveland

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—The 1940 figure skating championships will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, next February, the executive committee of the United States Figure Skating Association decided yesterday.

President Joseph K. Savage announced that Eastern championships would be held at Rye, N. Y., and at Oakland, Calif., for the West.

Big Ten

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP)—Standings of the Western Conference football race:

Team	W	L	T	Pts. For	Agst
Ohio State	3	0	0	60	20
Iowa	3	1	0	62	69
Northwestern	3	1	0	40	27
Michigan	2	1	0	119	23
Indiana	2	2	0	50	62
Illinois	1	2	0	22	27
Purdue	0	1	1	13	17
Chicago	0	1	0	0	85
Minnesota	0	2	1	40	50
Wisconsin	0	3	0	20	46

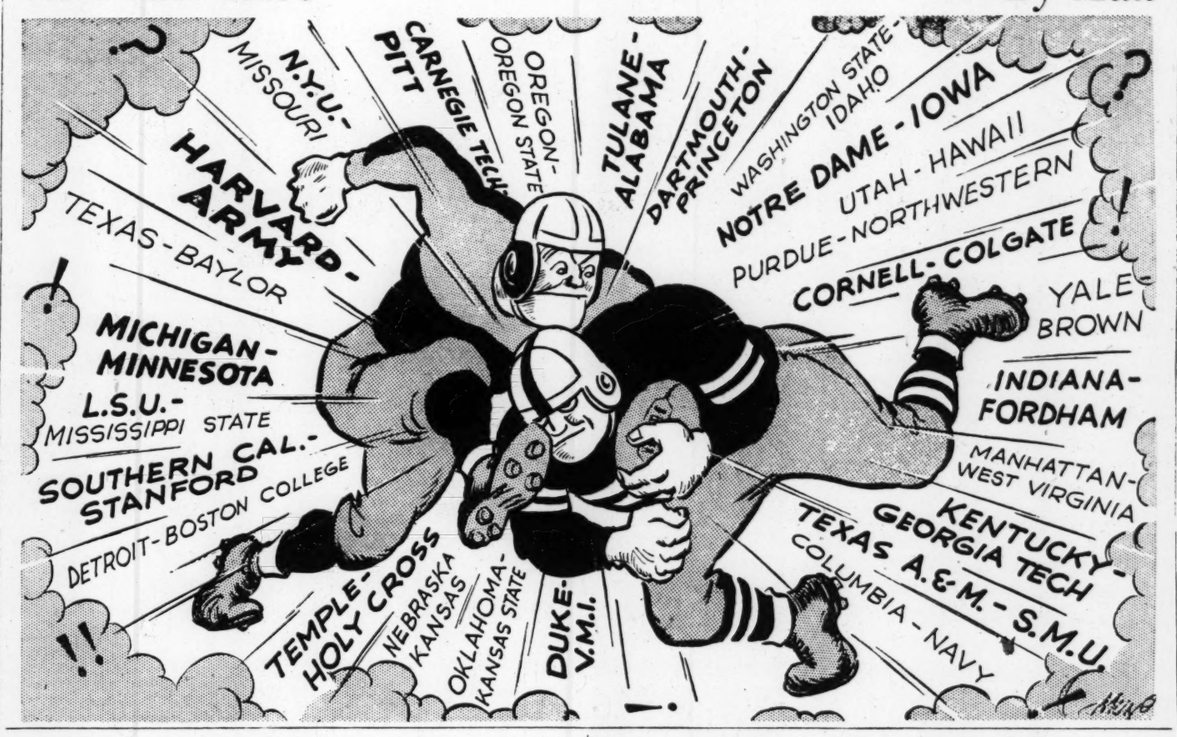
(Tie games do not count in the standings)

Big Six

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 6 (AP)—Big Six Conference football standings:

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst.
Missouri	3	0	57	36
Oklahoma	2	0	65	13
Nebraska	2	1	48	43
Kansas	1	2	27	54
Kansas State	1	2	43	40
Iowa State	0	4	19	63

No Peace Here —By Mun



Eligible List for Coast Post-Season Game Lowered

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—The western team to play in the annual Rose Bowl classic New Year's Day probably will be decided upon after Southern California and U. C. L. A. meet in Los Angeles. But if you're interested in other teams that may go "Bowling" this winter, you can have your choice among Tennessee, Texas Aggies, Notre Dame, Cornell, Duquesne, Catholic University and perhaps a half dozen others.

The teams named are the only ones of anywhere near "major" importance left on the list of the nation's undefeated and untied college football squads after last Saturday's games. The "others" have been tied but not beaten or have been able to shake off the effects of a single defeat.

Southern California and U. C. L. A. are two of the most prominent of the once-tied group and they have both recovered very smartly from those early-season difficulties. The Trojans knocked Oregon State off the Pacific Coast Conference peak last week by 19-7 while the Uclans whipped California 20-7.

Bumped Out

In the same division are Oklahoma, Kentucky, North Carolina, Dartmouth, Georgetown, Rutgers and Richmond, the last tied twice. Oregon State, Mighty Michigan, Nebraska and Utah were unceremoniously bumped out of the championship picture last week.

Since U. C. L. A. will be idle next Saturday and Southern California is listed to play Stanford, which hasn't bothered anyone much so far, no change in the western half of the "Bowl" argument seems due this week. There's trouble in store for most of the other sectional leaders, however, in a program which lines up something like this:

East: Cornell managed to survive the letdown which followed the Ohio State triumph by means of blocking a couple of kicks to whip Columbia 13-7 and still ranks as about the best team in the East. Colgate, an old rival, may put up another good argument this week but hardly figures to win. Duquesne, which came from behind to down Marquette, 21-13, goes South to play North Carolina State's Wolfpack 17-0 victums of the powerful North Carolina outfit, while Catholic, 13-7 winner over Tulsa, plays little St. Anselm.

Biggest Games

The biggest games outside of intersectional tilts between comeback-bound Fordham, which beat Rice 13-7, and Indiana and New York University's strong team against the surprising Missouri Tigers, are "Ivy League" affairs.

Princeton, 9-6 conqueror of Harvard in the first "Big Three" game, takes on Dartmouth, which improved its unbeaten record by walloping Yale 33-0. Harvard plays Army, which gave Notre Dame a good scrap before going down 14-0; Columbia meets Navy, 13-6 victim of Pennsylvania, and Penn plays Penn State. Pitt-Carnegie, Temple-Holy Cross and Yale-Brown are other standouts.

South: Tennessee, heading for its second-straight unbeaten season, looked almost unbeatable in stopping Louisiana State cold, 20-0, and doesn't intend to be beaten this week by the Citadel, last-place team of the Southern Conference. Kentucky, which remained unbeaten and surprised most of the experts by tying Alabama, 7-7, is the most dangerous rival in sight for the Vols. The Wildcats take on Georgia Tech this week in a game which should give the winner a tie with Tennessee for the Southeastern Conference lead. Tulane, with the same objective in sight, tackles Alabama while L. S. U. plays Mississippi State.

North Carolina Ahead

Still far ahead in the Southern Conference race, North Carolina meets Davidson while Duke's Blue Devils, fresh from a 7-6 win over Georgia Tech, return to Conference competition against Virginia Military, which was held to a scoreless tie by Richmond. Clemson, another title candidate, takes on Wake Forest.

Mid-West: The fans stopped holding their breath after Illinois trounced Michigan 16-7 last Saturday, figuring nothing more can happen now to surprise them That left Ohio State, 24-0 winner over Indiana, in sole possesion of the Big Ten lead and Notre Dame as the only undefeated and untied team of importance in the Mid-West.

This week the Buckeyes play Chicago, which did comparatively well in losing to Virginia, 47-0. Michigan, having learned it's never safe to fumble when a team coached by Bob Zuppke is around, faces Minnesota, defeated 14-7 when Northwestern, shook Bill De Correvont loose for a long run. Iowa, tied for second place with Northwestern after beating Purdue 4-0, hopes to do as well against Notre Dame.

Missouri Goes East

Missouri, after giving the Big Six its shock by defeating Nebraska 27-13 on Paul Christman's remarkable passing, goes East while Oklahoma, the circuit's only unbeaten survivor, takes a shot at a first-place tie. The Sooners kept pace by trimming Iowa State 38-6 and next play Kansas State, 27-6 winner over Kansas Friday.

Southwest: The two Southwest Conference favorites, Texas Aggies and Southern Methodist, are out to settle the championship this week. The winner likely will figure very prominently in "Bowl" talk. For the Aggies have routed all opposition, beating Arkansas 27-0 last Saturday while S. M. U. opened its Conference campaign with a 10-0 win over Texas. The Methodists only defeat was by one point against Notre Dame. Texas and Baylor, tied for second after the Bears' 27-0 win over Texas Christian, come together in another Conference tilt while Arkansas and Rice play for the consolation. T. C. U. meets Tulsa, Texas Tech plays much-beaten Centenary and Arizona faces Texas Mines in other leading Southwestern games.

Pacific Coast: Barring an upset on the Michigan-Illinois order by Stanford, which lost 27-7 to Santa Clara Saturday, there's not much doing on the west coast this week. Oregon State and Oregon, tied for second place in the Conference, meet in one game while California plays Washington, which edged out Montana 9-0. Santa Clara faces an intersectional rival, Michigan State, while Washington State plays Idaho.

Detroit Has Best Record In National Pro Football

National Pro Football League

Eastern Division

Club	W	L	T	Points For	Agst
Washington	5	1	1	134	71
New York	5	1	1	91	57
Brooklyn	3	3	1	84	108
Philadelphia	0	5	1	33	77
Pittsburgh	0	6	1	56	147

Western Division

Detroit	6	1	0	115	70
Green Bay	5	2	0	163	124
Chicago Bears	5	3	0	200	123
Cleveland	3	4	1	140	141
Chicago Cardinals	1	7	0	63	161

Results Nov. 5

Washington 7, Philadelphia 6.
Chicago Bears 30, Green Bay 27.
Detroit 18, New York 14.
Cleveland 14, Chicago Cardinals 0.
Pittsburgh-Brooklyn postponed, rain.

Games This Week

Monday (night)—Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Sunday—Washington at Brooklyn; Green Bay at Philadelphia; Bears at Detroit; Cardinals at New York.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP)—"Gloomy Gus" Henderson is leaving himself wide open for the "miracle man" tag as his Detroit Lions, looking more impressive each week, roll over the opposition in the National Pro Football League.

Gus' Lions are a roaring success in his first year as coach, now having a second of six victories in seven games for the top spot in the league's Western Division and the best mark of any team in the loop.

Largest Crowd

A crowd of 48,492—largest ever to see a game in Detroit—turned out yesterday to see the Lions triumph again. This big turnout and the 40,537 gathering for the Bears-Packers game at Chicago accounted for the big majority of the 109,407 persons who attended Sunday's four games.

Detroit has three tough tests ahead, but none harder than the one the Lions passed Sunday in turning back the New York Giants, champions and undefeated in 18 games previously. The Lions connected for four field goals, a new record for one game, and a touchdown to account for an 18-14 margin.

Recruit Boots Three

Phil Martinovich, College of the Pacific recruit whose release from the Cincinnati Bengals cost the Lions $1,000 a few weeks ago, booted three of the goals and Chuck Hanneman the other three-pointer. The touchdown came on a short pass from Dwight Sloan to Kent Ryan. The Giants took the lead in the third period when they pushed across two touchdowns, but only in this period did they play the Lions on even terms. Detroit outgained the champions in the air and on the ground. The defeat left the Giants and Washington tied for first place in the Eastern Division.

The Redskins eked out a 7 to 6 victory over the Philadelphia Eagles, Sammy Baugh tossing a scoring pass to Charlie Malone. Bo Russell added the point from placement. Eagles counted on a pass, but failed to get the all-important extra point.

Colorful Game

The most colorful battle of the day went to the Chicago Bears, who outlasted the Green Bay Packers, 30 to 27. Four times the Packers took the lead and the same number of times the Bears, using ground and air plays with equal effectiveness, came back to tie or go ahead. They finally went ahead to stay on Bill Osmanski's touchdown midway of the fourth quarter. The victory put the Packers a full game behind the Lions and left them only a half game ahead of the third place Bears.

The fourth game of the Sunday slate went to Cleveland. The Rams defeated the hapless Chicago Cards, 14 to 0, on a muddy field. It was the Cards' seventh defeat in eight games. Pittsburgh and Brooklyn were rained out and will play tonight at Brooklyn.

Canadiens Surprise League With 8-2 Opening Triumph

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Goals F	A	Pts
Toronto	1	0	0	5	0	2
Canadiens	1	0	0	8	2	2
Rangers	0	0	1	1	1	1
Chicago	1	1	0	5	10	2
Detroit	0	1	1	3	4	1
Americans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boston	0	1	0	0	5	0

Result Nov. 4

Toronto 5, Boston 0.

Results Nov. 5

Canadiens 8, Chicago 2.
Detroit 1, Rangers 1, overtime.

By the Associated Press

Montreal's Flying Frenchmen, forgotten in the pre-season palavering, may create a lot of havoc in the National Hockey League this season if an eight-goal debut is any indication.

They usually play their pucks close to the vest for the first few weeks in the big league and inasmuch as the Canadiens hadn't been counted on for much, their 8-2 victory over the Chicago Black Hawks Sunday night at Montreal was nothing less than astounding.

It wasn't a case of one man getting "hot" like Toe Blake did on occasion last winter. The whole team just rose up and overwhelmed the Hawks, scoring seven times before Chicago could get a point past Goalie Claude Bourque.

Two For Mantha

Only one player, George Mantha with two goals, scored more than once. Blake, Ray Getliffe, Rod Lorrain, Marty Barry, Lou Trudel and Cy Wentworth all participated in the firing and Wentworth also made three assists.

The Hawks were saved the ignominy of an opening shutout when Mush March and Johnny Gottselig netted goals in the final period.

A more typical start was the 1-1 tie played at Detroit last night by the Rangers and Detroit Red Wings.

The New Yorkers came from behind in the last three minutes of regular play to tie the score on a solo sprint by Dutch Hiller and then saved the deadlock through the overtime with Goalie Dave Kerr performing brilliantly in the nets.

Detroit Missed Chance

Detroit had a fine chance to score in the first period while the Rangers were shorthanded for five minutes because of a major penalty imposed on Lynn Patrick for slashing, but the game was scoreless until midway in the second stanza when Gus Giesebrecht, last year's freshman star, made a long unassisted scoring stab.

All of the teams except the New York Americans now have seen action, and they'll get their first test Thursday against the Canadiens.

Saturday night the Boston Bruins, Stanley Cup champions, went down before the Toronto Maple Leafs, at Toronto, 5-to-0. Syl Apps led the Toronto attack.

Hits Harder as Hurler

CINCINNATI (AP)—Bucky Walters, the converted infielder, hit harder as a pitcher than he ever did as an infielder.

Minor League Mark

DURHAM, N. C., Nov. 6 (AP)—Attendance records were shattered in baseball's organized minor leagues this year by a turnout of 18,500,000 fans, President W. G. Bramham of the National Association has disclosed.

This figure, an increase of 3,000,000 over the previous year, was for actual paid admissions and did not include attendance at various post-season playoffs.

Hockey Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 5

National League

Montreal 8, Chicago 2.
Detroit 1, New York Rangers 1 (tie).

International-American League

Indianapolis 5, Syracuse 3.
Pittsburgh 2, Cleveland 1 (overtime).
New Haven 3, Hershey 2
Springfield 6, Providence 1.

American Association

No games scheduled.

Schedule Nov. 6

No games

Results Nov. 4

National League

Toronto 5, Boston Bruins 0.

International-American

Indianapolis 4, Hershey 3.
Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 1.
Springfield 4, Providence 2.
Syracuse 1, Pittsburgh 0.

Big Seven

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 6 (AP)—Big Seven Conference football standings:

	W	L	T	Points For	Agst.
Colorado	3	1	0	67	37
Utah	2	1	1	116	41
Brigham Young	2	1	0	47	65
Denver	2	2	1	65	35
Colorado State	2	2	0	43	26
Utah State	1	2	0	16	22
Wyoming	0	4	0	14	141

(Tie games do not count in standings.)

Southwest

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 6 (AP)—Southwest Conference football standings:

	W	L	T	Points For	Agst.
Texas A & M	3	0	0	67	6
So. Methodist	1	0	0	10	0
U of Texas	2	1	0	40	35
Baylor	2	1	0	46	27
U. of Arkansas	1	3	0	34	73
Rice Institute	0	1	0	12	26
Texas Christian	0	3	0	19	61

(Ties counted as half game lost and half won)

Missouri Valley

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 6 (AP)—Missouri Valley Conference standings:

	W	L	Points For	Agst
Oklahoma A. & M.	2	0	36	13
Drake	2	1	32	14
Washington	1	1	63	38
Tulsa	1	1	28	23
St. Louis U.	1	2	39	67
Washburn	1	2	39	67
Creighton	1	3	47	104

Phillies Cut Roster

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Phillies have announced that they optioned two rookies, Catcher Joe Kracher and Outfielder Norman Deweese, to Baltimore of the International League.

San Jose State Leads In Points Scored—208

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—One game isn't always just like the next, but at least 15 college football teams in the United States have made all theirs look pretty much the same by beating every team they played.

Led by the high scoring machine at San Jose (Calif.) State which has won nine games and outscored its combined opposition 208 points to 16, the roll of the undefeated and untied elevens includes representatives of every section of the country and schools of all sizes.

Among the major "powers" still in the group are Tennessee, Notre Dame, Cornell, and Texas A. and M.

Among the smaller schools is Maryville (Mo.) Teachers, which has won 16 consecutive games including all of last year's.

Two teams, Tennessee and New Britain (Conn.) Teachers, are unscored upon.

Nine teams were chopped off the list over the week end, defeats finally catching up with Michigan, Oregon State, Tempe (Ariz.) Teachers, Knox, John Carroll and Washington and Jefferson, while Kentucky, Arkansas Tech and Clarion (Pa.) Teachers were tied.

The survivors:

Team	Games	Points For	Agst
San Jose State (Calif.)	9	208	16
Texas A. and M.	7	153	6
Louisiana St. Normal	7	144	13
Maryville (Mo.) Teachers	7	136	7
Manchester (Ind.)	6	256	13
Catholic U.	6	147	14
Tennessee	6	139	0
Fresno (Calif.) State	6	130	19
Duquesne	6	113	9
Slippery Rock (Pa.) Tchrs	6	108	7
Notre Dame	6	75	6
New Britain (Conn.) Tchrs	5	143	0
Colorado Mines	5	127	7
Cornell	5	122	14
De Sales (Toledo)	5	97	6

Southern

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6 (AP)—Southern Conference football standing:

	W	L	T	Points For	Agst
North Carolina	4	0	0	116	12
Clemson	2	0	0	52	6
Duke	2	0	0	32	6
Richmond	2	0	1	26	0
Virginia Military	1	0	1	2	0
William and Mary	0	0	1	6	6
Furman	2	1	0	29	0
Wake Forest	2	2	0	57	49
Washington and Lee	1	1	0	6	7
South Carolina	1	2	0	11	45
Virginia Tech	1	2	1	32	32
North Carolina State	1	3	0	24	8
Davidson	1	5	0	42	82
Citadel	0	4	0	14	93
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 4

East

Holy Cross 46, Providence 0.
Notre Dame 14, Army 0.
Fordham 13, Rice 7.
Princeton 9, Harvard 6.
Cornell 13, Columbia 7.
Penn 13, Navy 6
Pittsburgh 13, Temple 7.
Dartmouth 33, Yale 0.
New York U. 14, Lafayette 0.
Michigan State 14, Syracuse 3.
Duquesne 21, Marquette 13.
Boston College 13, Auburn 7.
Long Island U. 27, W. Virginia Wesleyan 6.
Brown 54, Tufts 7.
Bucknell 32, Western Maryland 6.
Georgetown 14, West Virginia 0.
Penn State 12, Maryland 0
Manhattan 26, Boston University 0.
Catholic U. 13, Tulsa 7.
Rutgers 32, New Hampshire 13.
Connecticut 29, Lowell Textile 0.
Bowdoin 7, Bates 0.
Amherst 13, Mass. State 0.
Union 27, Williams 7.
St. Lawrence 3, Alfred 0.
Trinity 46, Rochester 0.
Wesleyan 20, Coast Guard 7.
Hofstra 14, Ithaca 6
Springfield 19, Northeastern 13.
Rensselaer Poly 13, Vermont 6.
Albright 25, Westchester (Pa.) T. 19.
Juniata 20, Drexel 13.
Johns Hopkins 13, Allegheny 7.
Pennsylvania Military 10, St. Joseph's 2.
Lehigh 20, Haverford 13.
Moravian 14, Upsala 14.
Gettysburg 7, Muhlenberg 0.
Swarthmore 6, Hamilton 0.
Franklin and Marshall 14, Clarkson 13.
Colby 7, Maine 6.
Dickinson 13, Washington College 7.
Bergen Junior 0, Green Mountain Junior 0.
Middlebury 0, Hartwick 0.
Lebanon Valley 45, Susquehanna 19.
Ohio University 14, Morris Harvey 13.
New Britain Conn T. 39, Wagner 0.
Panzer 13, Trenton (N. J.) T. 0.
Rhode Island 7, Worcester Tech 7.
Glenville 27, Fairmont 8
Kutztown Pa. T. 7, Bloomsburg Pa. T. 0.
Grove City 19, California Teachers 0.
St. Francis (Pa.) 6, Mount St. Mary's 6.

South

Georgetown (Ky.) 14, Louisville 7.
Southwestern (La.) 12, Louisiana Tech 6.
Emory and Henry 33, Hiwassee 6.
Mississippi 14, Vanderbilt 7
Duke 7, Georgia Tech 6.
South Carolina 6, Florida 0.
Kentucky 7, Alabama 7.
Tennessee 20, Louisiana State 0.
Mississippi State 28, Birmingham-Southern 0.
Chattanooga 10, Sewanee 7.
North Carolina 17, North Carolina State 0.
Howard 7, Murray (Ky.) Teachers 0.
Wake Forest 14, Marshall 13.
Virginia Tech 20, Furman 7.
Randolph Macon 26, Delaware 0.
Virginia M. I. 0, Richmond 0.
Eastern Kentucky T. 32, Union (Ky.) College 7.
Virginia 47, Chicago 0.
Davidson 12, The Citadel 14.
Mississippi State T. 7, Louisiana College 0.

Midwest

Northwestern 14, Minnesota 7
Illinois 16, Michigan 7.
Ohio State 24, Indiana 0.
Iowa 4, Purdue 0.
Missouri 27, Nebraska 13.
Villanova 13, Detroit 6.
Lawrence Tech 34, Defiance 0.
Michigan Normal 13, Wayne 6.
Albion 39, Olivet 0.
Washington Univ. 12, Wash. and Lee 6
Butler 55, Wabash 0.
Depauw 74, Franklin 0.
Ball State 14, Earlham 13.
Hanover 7, Evansville 6.
Toledo 20, John Carroll 0.
Bowling Green 34, Kent State 0
Capital 20, Heidelberg 0.
Case 6, Baldwin-Wallace 0.
Wooster 19, Oberlin 14.
Findlay 26, Kenyon 0.
Denison 3, Wittenberg 0.
Marietta 16, Otterbein 0.
Muskingum 10, Ohio Northern 0.
Western Reserve 32, Ohio Wesleyan 6.
Hiram 25, Mount Union 13.
Detroit Tech 19, Miami U. (O.) 7.
Akron 24, Washington and Jefferson 22.
Centre 6, Cincinnati University 6.
Wichita 33, St. Benedict's 6.
Emporia (Kan.) T. 59, Col. of Emporia 7.
West Texas T. 7, Pittsburgh (Kan.) T. 0.
Beloit 26, Grinnell 19.
Iowa Wesleyan 6, Upper Iowa 0.
Adrian 26, St. Mary's 0.
Hillsdale 30, Hope 6.
Michigan Tech 12, Grand Rapids 0.
West Kentucky T. 20, West Mich. T. 14.
Ind. State T. 7, Eastern Illinois T. 6.
Ripon 13, Lawrence 0.
Whitewater T. 6, Central State T. 3.
Carroll 25, Wheaton 7.
Cornell (Ia.) 8, Knox 0.
Illinois College 20, Millikin 0.
Concordia 7, St. Olaf 7.
Carleton 14, Coe 6.
St. John's 40, Hamline 19.
Moorhead Peachers 7, Duluth Teachers 6.
Ft. Hays State 46, Southwestern (Kan.) 6.
Monmouth 26, Augustana 6.
St. Cloud Teachers 0, Mankato Teachers 0.
N. Illinois T. 13, S. Illinois T. 0.
McKendree College 14, Chillicothe 12.
Lake Forest 23, North Central 0.
Parsons 13, Loras 3.
New River T. 9, Winona T. 7.
Western Union 30, Eastern Normal 0

Southwest

Texas A. & M. 27, Arkansas 0.
Baylor 27, Texas Christian 0.
Southern Methodist 10, Texas 0.
Oklahoma 38, Iowa State 6.
Oklahoma A. & M. 20, New Mexico Aggies 0.
Missouri Mines 28, Arkansas A. & M. 13.

Rocky Mountains

Colorado 21, Utah 14.
Brigham Young 21, Denver 18.
Idaho 19, Utah State 7.
Colorado State 22, Wyoming 0.

Far West

U. C. L. A. 20, California 7.
Southern California 19, Oregon State 7.
Santa Clara 27, Stanford 7
Washington 9, Montana 0.
Oregon 38, Washington State 0.

Southeastern

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6 (AP)—Unofficial standings of the Southeastern Conference:

	Won	Lost	Tied	Points For	Agst
Tennessee	3	0	0	81	0
Tulane	2	0	0	30	6
Georgia Tech	2	0	0	21	12
Kentucky	2	0	1	41	26
Mississippi	2	1	0	34	32
Alabama	1	1	1	14	28
Auburn	1	2	0	13	19
Mississippi State	1	2	0	14	14
Louisiana State	1	2	0	19	40
Sewanee	0	1	0	0	40
Georgia	0	1	0	6	13
Florida	0	1	0	0	14
Vanderbilt	0	4	0	32	61

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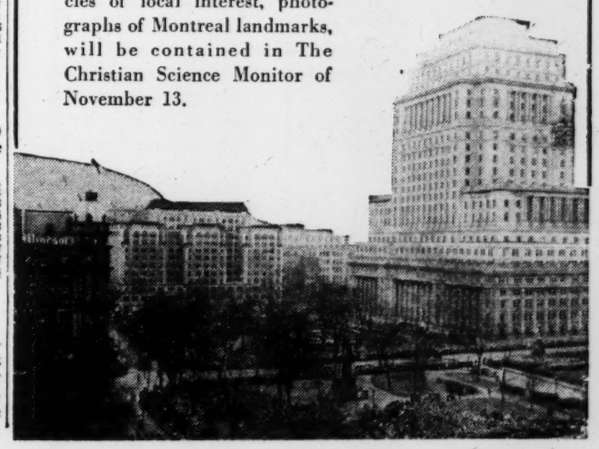
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13
An unusually large group of Montreal merchants and other business houses, feature articles of local interest, photographs of Montreal landmarks, will be contained in The Christian Science Monitor of November 13.



Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,300,000
Saturday's sales 1,423,620
1939 volume to date 229,906,910
1938 volume to date 246,358,553

Stocks Show Uneven Trend; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Aircrafts lost their zooming power in today's stock market and many other leaders found the going a bit rough.

Low-priced issues among aviations and other groups again were liveliest performers, but the majority failed to pull out in front. Several stocks selling around $1 to $10 turned over in blocks of 10,000 to 15,000 shares in the first hour, but much smaller trades were the rule thereafter.

Losses generally ran to 2 points or so in the forenoon. Modest buying support appeared in the latter part of the proceedings and extreme set-backs were reduced or transformed into minor advances here and there at the close.

Despite occasional speed-ups of the "little fellows," dealings were far less feverish than in Saturday's session. Transfers for the five hours approximated 1,300,000 shares.

Steels lacked much rallying stamina, although this week's mill operations were officially estimated at 92.5 per cent, highest for any period since the American Iron & Steel Institute began compiling these statistics in the week of October, 1933. The gain from the preceding week was placed at 1.5 points, a trifle wider jump than most had expected.

North American Aviation did comparatively well among the aero manufacturing issues, as the company voted a dividend of $1 a share against a 40-cent payment declared last July. Glenn Martin, Boeing, Curtiss-Wright, United Aircraft and Consolidated Aircraft were feeble throughout.

Bond Prices Mixed

Price trends were thoroughly scrambled in the bond market today.

Foreign dollar loans posted the widest price changes although volume didn't always measure up to the size of fluctuations. Poland 8s bounded more than 2 on sale of 3 bonds at the start of the last hour and loans of Sydney and Uruguay posted good-sized gains. Trimmed as much as 2 were Brisbane 5s and Australia 4½s.

U. S. Treasuries were handled with caution, traders evidently content to let the market simmer pending new Treasury financing. Gains of 6-32ds of a point were balanced by losses of nearly ½.

Corporate issues were just as mixed, with most price changes counted in fractions. Higher were Santa Fe 4s of '95, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s and Portland General Electric 4½s. Losers included Frisco 4½s of '78, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G" and Studebaker 6s.

International Mercantile Marine 6s dropped around 2 in fairly rapid turnover.

Wheat Prices Move Upward Fractionally

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP)—Shaking off an early decline, the wheat market moved upward fractionally today on buying inspired by continuation of the southwestern drought and European purchasing of Canadian grain.

Corn prices also were higher on reports of export sales.

December wheat rose to 88¼, equal to the six weeks high established Saturday and within a cent of the best level for that contract since the end of 1937.

A government forecast that demand for farm products will be stronger in 1940 than in 1939, attracted attention.

Wheat closed unchanged to ⅝ higher compared with Saturday's finish, December 87⅞-88, May 86⅞-87; corn ⅛-½ up, December 50⅝-¾, May 53⅛-¼; oats ⅛-¼ higher.

Cotton Futures Trading Shrinks

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Exchange Administration said that trading in cotton futures on the nation's three organized exchanges totalled 3,726,150 bales of cotton during October.

This compared with 6,065,650 bales traded in September and 3,854,150 bales in October last year.

A total of 3,180,600 bales was traded on the New York Exchange, 543,800 bales on the New Orleans Exchange and 1,750 bales on the Chicago Board of Trade during October.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Fresh investment buying of gilt-edged issues gave the securities market a firm price base today. At the same time selected industrials moved sharply forward. Far Eastern and Brazilian loans were favored again in the foreign bond section. Kaffirs and diamonds forged ahead but the balance of commodity stocks just about held even.

Paris: A rush of buying gave the bourse a vigorous forward shove today. Professional profit taking cut into extreme gains but at the finish the price structure was firm. Repatriated capital being put to work was accounted the basic reason for demand while what was considered an optimistic outlook for the allied cause was a further market prop.

Amsterdam: The bourse rounded out today's session on an even keel after a little morning unsteadiness. American issues were mostly lower while domestic equities moved both ways.

Liverpool: Aggressive buying boosted cotton futures 11 to 13 points today. Lifting of the American arms embargo, brokers said, was the chief spur to demand.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	19	65½	64½	65½	+ ¾
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3)	2	55	54¾	55	+1
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	15	9½	9	9	— ¾
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	5	21	20½	21	— ½
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	5	59	58	58⅛	—1½
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	99	7½	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	9	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	8	14¼	14¼	14¼	N'v 4
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ½
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	N'v 4
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	12	23¾	23¼	23½	— ½
117⅞	63¼	Allen Ind (⅜g)	2	10	10	10	
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	7	179½	175½	177	—2
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
15½	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	4	14	14	14	— ⅜
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	30	10¾	10¼	10⅜	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	65	65	65	N'v 1
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	3	42	41½	42	—1
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	16	16	16	— ¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	5	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	17	17	17	+1
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	65¼	65¼	65¼	N'v 4
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	1	21	20½	20½	— ¾
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	3	38⅛	38	38⅛	—1⅜
17¾	5¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	16	7⅝	7¼	7½	
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	4	49	47½	49	—1½
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ¾
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	168	168	168	N'v 3
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	9	37	36⅜	36⅜	— ¼
64	30¼	Am Car pf	3	58⅛	57½	57½	N'v 4
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	17	23½	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅝
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	113	113	113	Oct 26
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	119	119	119	—1⅛
8¾	5	Am Colortype	9	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	4	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
6¼	4⅝	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	N'v 1
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	12	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
247⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	9	22¼	21⅜	21⅞	— ⅝
287⅛	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	16	26¾	25⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	5	23¾	23¼	23¼	—1½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Oct 27
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	5	54⅝	54½	54½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	15	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	5	23	22½	22½	—1¼
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ¾
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	9	15¾	15⅜	15½	— ⅞
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	4	66	66	66	—2
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	19	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Am M&Metal	25	4⅞	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅜
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (¾g)	15	26⅝	26	26¼	— ⅛
124½	112	Am Met 6⅝pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	43	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
52⅜	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	12	50½	49¾	49¾	—1
45⅝	28	AP&L 5pf (2½k)	16	42⅜	41¾	41¾	— ¾
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	29	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	14	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ⅝
80¼	50	Am RM pf(2¾k)	4	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅜
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12½	12½	12½	
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	5	13	12½	12⅞	N'v 4
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	12	54	53¼	53¼	—1¼
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	139½	139½	139½	+ ¼
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	3	67	66½	66½	— ⅝
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	35	36¼	34¾	35⅛	— ¾
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	4	13½	13⅜	13⅜	N'v 4
18¼	9	Am Stove(1.55g)	1	16¾	16½	16½	
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	5	24	24	24	— ¼
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	90	90	90	N'v 3
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	16	15⅝	15⅝	—1
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	6	169	168⅝	169	
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	12	80	80	80	+ ⅛
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	3	81⅞	81⅝	81⅝	+ ⅛
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	145	145	145	N'v 4
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	15	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	91	91	91	Oct 28
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	8	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	52	51	51	—1¼
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	20	9	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	43	N'v 3
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	62	34	33¼	33⅜	— ⅜
54⅞	30	Anacon W & C	3	42⅛	42	42	N'v 1
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	8	22	22	22	N'v 4
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	4	33¾	32¾	33¾	N'v 3
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	2	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅜
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	53	6½	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	3	49½	48	49½	N'v 3
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (1)	*2	38	37⅝	38	+ ¼
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	N'v 4
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	3	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
78¾	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	78	78	78	N'v 2
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	78	78	78	+3½
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	Oct 31
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	18	30	29½	29¾	— ⅜
71	50	AT&SFpf(3½g)	1	62½	62½	62½	N'v 4
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	9	25½	24¾	24¾	— ¼
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	18¼	18	18	N'v 4
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	18½	18½	18½	N'v 4
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	1	24	24	24	
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	8	108½	107	108	—1½
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	12	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅛
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	+ ¾
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	7½	7	7¼	N'v 4
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	30	4¾	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	351	9¼	8⅜	8¾	— ⅜
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	24	18⅞	18¾	18½	— ⅜
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	16	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	4	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅜
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
21½	10¼	Barber As (⅛g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ½
13	6	Barker Bros	5	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅜
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	8	15	14⅜	14¾	— ¼
25¾	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅜
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
107⅛	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	N'v 4
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	120	120	120	N'v 3
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He(.80)	1	9	9	9	
73⅜	56	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	56	56	56	Oct 26
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	88	32¾	31⅝	32¼	— ⅜
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	6	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	3	55⅛	55	55	+1½
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	40½	40¼	40¼	— ¾
100	50¼	Beth Steel(1½g)	49	68⅞	67½	67⅞	— ¾
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	115⅞	115¼	115⅞	+ ⅞
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	3	31	30¾	30¾	N'v 4
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	22	22	22	
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	6	13¾	13⅜	13½	— ¼
36½	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	1	35	35	35	
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	32	30¾	29¼	29⅜	—1⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	4	27	26	26	— ⅝
23⅛	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	15	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	9	26½	26⅛	26½	— ¼
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	2	34¼	34	34¼	N'v 4
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	15	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ½
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	15	24⅞	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅜
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	2	39½	39½	39½	—1
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	4	50¼	50	50¼	N'v 3
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅜
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	16	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ¾
40¼	40¼	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	2	40	39½	39½	— ¾
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	3	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ¼
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Oct 19
23¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ½
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	16	10½	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	104	7¼	6¾	7	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	170	6¼	5⅜	6⅛	+ ⅞
30	15½	Bullard Co	1	26	26	26	
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	5	31½	30½	30¾	—1¾
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	2	18	18	18	— ⅜
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	8	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	150	6¾	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br(.30g)	*5	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	N'v 3
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	4	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	3	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ¼
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	9	24¾	23½	24¾	+ ½
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	46	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	21	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.20g)	2	15¼	15	15¼	N'v 4
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	6	15¼	15	15	— ⅜
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	28	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	1	38⅜	38⅞	38⅞	Oct 28
8	4½	Capital Ad A	7	7	7	7	Oct 28
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	3	27½	27½	27½	— ¾
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co(5e)	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	—1½
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	5	57⅞	56½	57	— ¾
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep
29¼	13⅝	Celanese (½a)	5	28	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	5	10½	10½	10½	
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	N'v 3
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	8	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	2	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ¾
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	8	8	8	— ¾
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	6	49½	39½	40½	— ½
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	15	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	4	20	20	20	N'v 3
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
21½	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	21	21	21	N'v 4
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	10	42⅛	41⅝	41¾	— ¾
92½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	3	93	93	93	N'v 4
29½	17¼	Ches & O pf (4½)	1	26	26	26	
4	1⅜	Chic & N West	3	1¾	1	1	
3⅜	⅜	Chi & N West pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3⅝	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	N'v 4
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	4	13½	13½	13½	
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	5	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
1⅜	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	1	½	1	— ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	9	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf(3)	2	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅜
50¼	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	50¼	50	50¼	N'v 3
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	1	1	1	N'v 3
1⅜	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	N'v 4
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 28
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	12	12	12	
13⅛	5	Childs Co	1	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
94¾	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	76	87¼	86⅛	86⅞	—1⅛
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	3	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	N'v 4
34½	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	4	34½	34½	34½	N'v 4
39	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ½
60⅛	34⅜	Climax M(1.20a)	7	47½	47	47¼	+ ⅛
36¼	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	5	33⅜	33	33	— ⅝
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	04	123	121½	123	+ ½
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59	59	59	N'v 2
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	35	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ¼
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Oct 30
37½	20¼	Collins & A (¾g)	2	35	34½	35	
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	6	23	23	23	N'v 4
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	42	23⅝	22¾	23	+ ¼
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	5	23½	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	37	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	6	82	81⅞	82	
15⅜	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	2	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 31
96	73	Col Carb (4)	1	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ¼
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	9	47⅜	46¾	46¾	— ⅜
109⅝	98⅜	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	101	101	101	N'v 2
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	22	52½	51¾	52½	— ⅛
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	N'v 1
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	17	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	36	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	14	70¾	70¼	70¼	— ¾
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.65g)	73	31	30⅞	30⅞	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	7	7	7	— ⅜
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	1	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
44⅞	36¾	Congress Cigar	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	45	31⅜	30⅛	30⅛	—1½
20½	13¾	Consol Cig (⅜g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	N'v 3
9⅞	6⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	54	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	— ½
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	28	31½	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	107	107	107	+ ⅞
39½	30⅝	Con Film Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	N'v 3
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	N'v 3
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	28	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	2	2¾	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ¼
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Oct 25
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	N'v 1
16⅞	9¼	Contain Cp (¼g)	5	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
22⅛	11⅞	Cont Bak A	5	14½	14¼	14¼	— ½
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	4	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ¾
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	10	44	43½	43½	—1
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	115	115	115	N'v 1
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	4	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
38½	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	38¾	38¼	38½	
5½	1⅜	Cont Motors	933	5½	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (⅝g)	13	27	26½	27	
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	7	64	63¾	64	+ ¼
177	150	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	167	167	167	N'v 4
4⅞	3	Coty Inc (¼g)	6	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
2⅛	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
38	16	Crane Co	9	24¼	23½	24¼	— ¼
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	2	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
32½	26⅜

Commerce and Finance

October Steel Output Highest Ever Reached in That Month

Business and Industry

Gains, Losses Of Neutrality Bill Recounted

WASHINGTON (AP)—The new Neutrality Bill, repealing the arms embargo, is expected to give a major boost to certain war industries in the United States but many experts have warned business in general against expecting too much in the way of European buying.

The United States Chamber of Commerce said today that a sampling of its membership showed that "few look upon the war in Europe as of major importance in so far as business development in the United States is concerned."

"Some forecast temporary benefits for a limited number of industries," the Chamber said through its Washington review, "but express the belief that any passing advantages gained will be more than lost in an inevitable ebb that will come after the war is ended."

The report noted that businessmen were "alert to the dangers that follow boom volume and boom prices."

$1,000,000,000 Orders Soon

Administration quarters have estimated that a flood of war orders totaling some $1,000,000,000 will be released in this country in the next few weeks as a result of embargo repeal. Besides warplanes, these are expected to cover motor trucks, clothing, machine tools, food, explosives, hospital supplies and a wide range of other products.

The Neutrality Bill, with its restrictions on American shipping, is expected to cause widespread changes in the present activity of the merchant marine, although authorities differ as to just what the long-run effect will be. Ships will have to be withdrawn from certain lines, but some officials hope the United States can recoup part of such losses by increasing commerce with Latin America and other portions of the world.

Except by traversing inland waterways, American ships will not be permitted to carry arms to a belligerent port anywhere. They will also be barred from carrying other supplies or passengers to any belligertnt port in the North Atlantic, except Bermuda and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ports on the Bay of Fundy.

The measure permits American ships to carry non-military cargoes to belligerent ports in the South Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans, the China, Tasman and Arabian Seas, Bay of Bengal, South Africa via the South Atlantic, and all their "dependent" waters.

Losses to U. S. Enumerated

American ships, railroads and airplanes can carry on unrestricted trade with Canada by way of inland points. However, cash will be required in the case of arms shipments.

Chairman Schuyler O. Bland (D-Va) of the House Committee on Merchant Marine said today that passage of the Administration neutrality legislation meant:

Withdrawal of 92 American vessels from the areas affected;

Abandonment of eight foreign trade routes where the Government has invested $195,061,000;

Lay-up costs of vessels withdrawn, about $4,200,000 per annum;

Gross revenues lost to American merchant marine, $52,500,000;

Loss of money annually expended in the United States, approximating $20,600,000, plus $6,600,000 for fuel, $6,000,000 to $7,000,000 for stevedoring; and substantial amounts for other operating services;

About 5,800 to 6,300 seamen out of work;

Salaries lost to office employees, $4,200,000 per annum;

Annual amortization and interest charges on vessels withdrawn about $2,500,000, of which $1,950,000 represents payments to the Government.

The construction cost of vessels to be withdrawn amounted to $203,000,000, Mr. Bland said.

Cost of Living Up 2 P. C. in a Month

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board said in a monthly survey the cost of living of wage earners rose 2 per cent between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15, bringing living costs to the level of September, 1938.

Prior to this rise, the conference board reported, living costs were on the decline for nearly a year.

The conference board is a research organization, supported by industries and corporations.

Air Traffic Shows Striking Increase

By the Associated Press

New York

Striking increases in passenger traffic were reported by two airlines, Pan American Airways and United Air Lines.

Disclosing that 849 revenue passengers flew the Atlantic in the first three months of transatlantic operations, Pan American reported for the September quarter 61,156 passengers flew throughout the system, an increase of 18 per cent over the like 1938 period.

The system's passenger miles flown in the quarter totaled 29,956,461, an increase of 43 per cent from the 20,978,160 of the like 1938 period.

United Air Lines estimated it flew 15,950,700 revenue passenger miles in October, an increase of 36.6 per cent over the 11,765,961 of October, 1938, and only 5 per cent less than September's total of 16,880,841 passenger miles.

Inland Steel Net More Than Doubled; To Pay $1 Dividend

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of Inland Steel Company declared a dividend of $1 a share on the capital stock, payable December 1 to stock of record November 14. The company paid 50 cents a share in the previous quarters this year.

Production and shipments during October, the company reported, would be the largest in any month in its history.

For the quarter ended September 30 the company and its subsidiaries reported net profit of $2,587,750, equal to $1.59 a share on the capital stock, and comparing with $1,098,245, or 69 cents a share, in the like quarter last year.

For the nine months ended September 30 the indicated net profit, as compiled from the company's quarterly reports, was $6,372,810, equal to $3.92 a share, and comparing with $3,156,418, or $2 a share in the corresponding 1938 period.

Present operations, the company said, are at a rate in excess of theoretical capacity and commitments already on the books indicate a continuation of production as close to actual capacity as operating conditions will permit throughout the remainder of the year.

The company said it had not quoted on foreign business and no export tonnage is being booked at present.

SEC Approves New Setup for Utility

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission issued a report on the reorganization plan it has approved for the Utilities Power & Light Corporation.

The plan has been approved also by Judge William H. Holly in United States District Court at Chicago.

It calls for transfer of U. P. & L. assets to a new company, which would be organized as a holding company but would convert itself into an investment company "as speedily as reasonable diligence and prudent business judgment will permit."

Expressing its views in the report prepared for creditors who will be asked to approve the plan, the SEC said that it "appears to provide for a capitalization that is reasonably adapted to the assets and earning power which it is expected the new company will have."

The commission added that it believed that the plan provided "a fair and equitable distribution of the new securities among the creditors and preferred stockholders" of Utilities Power & Light. "It appears likely," the SEC said, "that interest can be paid on new debentures as it falls due and that dividends can be paid on the new preferred stock at least by the end of the first year of operation," but that "no dividends on the new common stock should be anticipated for more than a year after consummation of the plan."

Woolworth Sales Off

NEW YORK (AP)—A small decline in dollar volumes of sales in October compared with the same 1938 month was reported today by the F. W. Woolworth Co., nationwide variety chain. The October turnover was $26,529,570 against $26,774,168 in the 1938 period. For 10 months the total was $239,552,275 compared with $228,620,300 in the like 1938 period.

Netherlands Is Tightening Financial Belt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—By sound conservative financial measures the Netherlands Government hopes to make the best of what is becoming an increasingly more difficult job.

The Netherlands' budget for 1940, with an estimated total expenditure of 742,000,000 florins, or $410,000,000, for the ordinary service, leaves an estimated deficit of 55,000,000 florins, which is to be met by increased income taxes and a tax on profits.

If these figures point to the seriousness of the financial position as it was before the outbreak of war, an examination of the mounting expenditure which must be reckoned with for 1941 makes the picture even more somber.

Foresee Big Deficit

For that year a total increase in expenditure of 60,500,000 florins is anticipated, in which is included a yearly increase of 15,000,000 florins for the maritime defenses of the Netherlands Indies. If, therefore, the rest of the expenditure cannot be reduced and the produce of the country's wealth remains the same, then a deficit of 116,000,000 florins is in prospect.

The Government thus considers it a primary necessity for the coming year to achieve a balance between expenditure and income for the ordinary services.

In order to reinforce expedients for obtaining more income, the income tax is to be revised as from May, 1941. As a temporary measure 45 per cent extra on the municipal taxes will, until that date, go to the State. Further, the existing tax on dividends and commissions is to be replaced by a tax on profits.

From these measures a yield of 50,000,000 florins is anticipated. The remaining 5,000,000 florins deficit is to be met out of further savings in expenditure.

Further, as in 1914, the Government intends to have recourse to a funded loan seeing that it is out of the question to cover mobilization expenditure with income for the year. The loan is to be redeemable in 15 years.

Money for Conscripts

In this Fund will be placed the credit of 100,000,000 florins voted in 1938 for the calling up of extra conscripts, and, further, a new sum of 100,000,000 florins which is to be asked for in the near future. Should the state of war continue, further sums must be reckoned for.

The Government has declared that, although a weakened state of the country's finances may be spoken of, this is certainly no reason for losing courage, but rather, through increased energy, to show that the serious difficulties which exist can be overcome.

This may bring about, among other things, that the Netherlanders learn to do without some things to which they are attached.

The only exceptions made will be in the case of the defenses and the war against unemployment.

Measures for the training and education of unemployed workmen will be energetically pushed forward, as part of the general effort to help bring back the unemployed, as far as possible, to a normal place in industry. In addition, the undertaking of productive public works is to be carried on.

Bank Clearings Drop Behind 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings for the week ended Nov. 1 exceeded the previous week's total but dropped behind the 1938 comparative for the third consecutive week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The decline was again attributed to reduced turnover at New York where declines from last year have been recorded for five straight weeks.

Clearings for 22 leading cities totaled $5,845,602,000, a drop of 3.1 per cent from last year's $6,034,543,000. The week's volume exceeded by $682,689,000 the total of the previous week.

Celanese Corp. Declares Stock, Cash Dividends

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Celanese Corporation of America declared a dividend of one share of common stock for each 40 shares of common stock in addition to a cash dividend of 50 cents a common share.

The stock dividend will be paid Dec. 22 to holders of record Nov. 17. The cash dividend will be paid Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 17.

The last previous dividend paid on the common stock was Jan. 1, 1938.

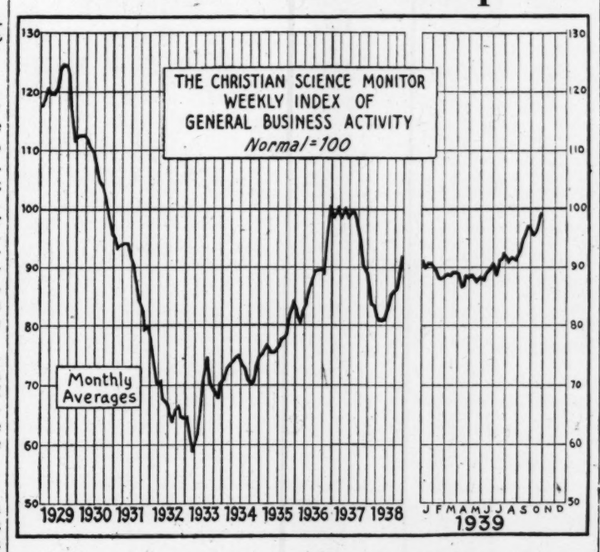
The directors also voted the regular dividends on the preferred stock.

The company reported net profit for the September quarter of $1,234,035 after charges, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 62 cents a common share, compared with $1,325,098, or 70 cents a common share in the like 1938 period.

Accepts Rail Note Bid

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company has advised the ICC in a supplemental application that it had accepted the bid of Harriman Ripley and Company, New York, of 104.2987 for the sale of $2,025,000, par value, of 2¾ per cent serial equipment trust certificates, subject to the commission's approval of the issuance of the securities.

Monitor Weekly Business Index Records Further Sharp Rise


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
Monthly Averages
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938
J F M A M J J A S O N D
1939

Recording a further sharp increase in the week ended Oct. 28, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity broke through to new high territory for the current recovery. At 99.4 (prel.) on Oct. 28, the index was 1.2 points above the previous week's level of 98.2 and was the highest since Aug. 21, 1937. On Oct. 29, 1938, the index registered 87.7.

Electric power production again established a new high for the weekly total. The increase was more than looked for on a seasonal basis and the adjusted index set a new high since early September, 1937.

Bank debits outside New York City eased only slightly in the week, when a substantial decline was anticipated. As a consequence the seasonal adjustments in the index raised it to its high of a month ago. Miscellaneous carloadings, on the other hand, dropped off more than was seasonally expected and the adjusted index for this component slipped back from its high level of the previous week.

Along the line generally further gains were recorded. The rate of steel ingot operations was boosted another notch last week to 93 per cent of capacity.

Automobile production mounted higher during the week. Gains in factory employment were reported and retail sales were shown to be generally satisfactory. Wholesale commodity prices eased slightly.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Oct. 28, 1939	Oct. 21, 1939	Oct. 29, 1938
Combined index	99.4	98.2	87.7
Bk debits outside NYC	94.3	92.0	83.6
Elec power productn	102.9	101.3	93.2
Misc carloadings	97.1	98.2	80.8

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The market seemed nearer a breakout on the upside last week, but the action was a little strange. For seven days straight, prices sagged inconspicuously on small volume, ignoring even the favorable U. S. Steel earnings statement and passage of the Neutrality Bill cancelling the embargo. Still they stuck in the "five-point" rut of the last seven weeks.

Then on Friday afternoon the market suddenly came to life, headed by the airplane stocks, particularly those in the low-priced groups. This strength continued into Saturday when in a 1,400,000-share two hours the cheaper plane stocks whirled up to new all-time highs.

Probabilities Still Bullish

This strength, however, didn't show in the averages at all because these midget market leaders were not included in most compilations.

That is rather important, because the averages contain the usual leaders. Often these leaders start up before the rest of the market, so that the averages move up on the charts before the general list gets in motion. Other times the leaders stop moving while the general list keeps on. The wisest money seems to be in the usual leaders, and they weren't strong Saturday.

So much for the record, but yet there was nothing in either the market action or the news to change the bullish probabilities of a week ago. The market is still in a rut, still making a triangle. It seemed preoccupied last week with the Neutrality Bill. It is still holding its breath to see if the good business news is a dream or will stay long enough to matter.

Perhaps the most bullish development in the Street last week was the circulation of a bearish story that Washington economists are predicting a set-back in business next Spring. When bearishness depends on such crystal-gazing, it does not seem well-founded.

A more impressive bit of "inside dope" was SEC publication of September trading reports under 16 B of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the insider trading clause. Insiders (company directors and holders of 10 per cent of stock outstanding) sold heavily on balance, pushing out about 4½ shares for each share they bought. Since these figures began, these inside big shots have been more nearly right than wrong, but only by a hair. There is nothing impressive in their record for financial guessing.

What of British Selling?

Then there has been a good deal of British selling over recent weeks. Nobody knows how much, but it has depressed the market a bit, and has come mostly in the leaders. It looked at one time as though the smart thing for the Britishers to do would be to spend their gold here first for their war purchases, and then when these purchases had helped lift our stock market, sell us back our securities at prices created by their own buying. Evidently official London has a better plan. Maybe they figure on a three-year war and so will prorate their liquidation of American securities here to so much per month regardless of the market.

The neutrality bill affects only three industries directly — planes, munitions, and shipping. There are few munitions companies now likely to get large orders. There is a chance the oil industry may be one of the beneficiaries. European oil takings have actually fallen off since Sept. 3. One supposed season is that the Allies have been holding up their orders until they could co-ordinate them with the buying of planes and munitions. Then, too, the storage of oil is costly, particularly where it is in danger of bombing. For many years the French government required of American oil companies doing business there the construction of excess oil storage facilities.

Effect on Ship Lines

Of course the final shipping clauses of the Neutrality Act were much easier on shipping. By Act of Congress American ships cannot take cargo to British or French ports. This will put the United States Lines, the Oriole Line, Yankee-La France, and Waterman out of business and will cripple Lykes Brothers and one or two others. By act of the President in marking out combat waters, American ships can't reach anything between France and Norway. Black Diamonds, going to Antwerp and Rotterdam, will have to quit, also American Scantic going into the Baltic. On the other hand American Export can still plow the Mediterranean, carefully keeping out of French ports. None can reach neutral Ireland.

Just as the public only slowly realized the implication for our ships of the first draft of the bill, so it will probably only slowly realize the effect on our foreign trade machinery of the remaining "title-and-transfer" sections. When a British ship carries American goods to Britain now, the goods must change hands here. So at least until a good deal of adjustment is made, American sales organizations in Britain and France have nothing to do. No goods come to them to be sold. The foreigner will have all the handling.

See Shipping Congestion

American shippers in New York are already beginning to see congestion ahead. For weeks they have been cramming stuff on American ships to get under the tape. Now the American ships don't sail for our favorite export markets. American goods for Britain must find a British or neutral ship. They aren't always to be had and the British ships are naturally not free to sell space to the highest bidder if there are war cargoes to go. So there is trouble ahead.

Business news continued tediously good. The F. R. B. adjusted index hit 120 for October so it must be near 125 now. The chemical industry is suddenly booming. Electric power and paper board output are at records. The NICB reported new manufacturing orders received in September up 61 per cent over August, the biggest advance in a decade.

Third quarter reports continue excellent. Steel showed $10,000,000, leaving 47 cents for the common, at only 54.6 per cent operations. Break-even point is round 50 per cent. The company is now up with the independents, round 90 per cent, so it must be making a lot of money. The railroads will probably make $100,000,000 for October net operating income.

Excess reserves may slide the rest of the year. Currency in circulation is due to rise, gold imports have dwindled, and the Treasury is due to build up its shrunken working balance.

Steel Output Rises 1 Point To 93 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production increased another point during the past week to 93 per cent of mill capacity and another new record for weekly tonnage was established, according to the magazine Steel.

"Additional plants have reached their capacity limit," continues the report. Theoretical capacity is being exceeded by some steelworks, but shutdowns of open-hearth furnaces for repairs occasionally are retarding operations elsewhere.

"Pig iron production in October soared to the best level ever attained in that month and was within 7 per cent of the all-time high established in May, 1929.

Output Up Sharply

"Daily average output was 116,990 tons, 22.1 per cent larger than in September and 75.5 per cent higher than a year ago. Production for the first ten months totaled 24,038,418 tons, a gain of 67 per cent over the 1938 period. Since the 188 blast furnaces active Oct. 31 was a net gain of 19 over the number of stacks operating Sept. 30, a further increase in output is indicated for November.

"Also indicative of the steel industry's haste to enlarge raw material supplies is the October movement of 9,201,249 tons of Lake Superior iron ore from upper lake ports. This was the largest total for the month since 1926 and 154 per cent more than was shipped a year ago.

"Continued postponement of first quarter price announcements and growing belief among steel buyers that advances for that period will be neither sweeping nor large have been without major influence on shipments. Mills still are being pressed for delivery, and products are growing steadily.

"Extent of current steel shipments going into buyers' inventories is a moot question. Strictly speculative tonnage bought in anticipation of higher prices and without indicated need for the material within the next few months is regarded as small.

"Effect of the embargo repeal on steel demand for domestic requirements has yet to be determined. Potential export business has been a factor in buyers' decision to anticipate future needs in order to avoid delayed deliveries, but steelmakers have been disposed to accommodate domestic users' requirements before loading books with foreign orders.

Rail Orders Rise

"Rail orders the past two months were substantially larger than a year ago, because few roads entered the market for 1939 requirements until November and most buying occurred the first quarter of this year. An increase of about 20 per cent in 1940 rail needs compared with 1939 orders is shown in recent purchases by 20 leading carriers.

"Relatively heavy demand continues for structural shapes and concrete reinforcing bars. Pending tonnage in the latter is large compared with the scant mill capacity still open for the next few months. Last week's bar awards were headed by 12,093 tons for a Chicago filtration plant.

"The maritime commission has placed two more cargo boats, taking 5,400 tons of steel for hull and superstructure."

All steelmaking districts operated at unchanged or higher rates last week. Gains included 2 points to 93 per cent at Pittsburgh, 1 point to 91 at Chicago, 2 points to 80 in eastern Pennsylvania, 10 points to 100 in New England, 2 points to 90 at Cincinnati and 5 points to 100 at Detroit. Unchanged were Youngstown at 92, Wheeling at 93, Cleveland at 90, Buffalo at 93, Birmingham at 94 and St. Louis at 80.

Scrap markets are uneventful but generally steady, with the price composite unchanged at $20.83. An advance of $10 a ton in ferromanganese by one leading seller has yet to be followed by other interests.

Auto Production Rises Past Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc., estimated production of the automobile factories for the current week at 82,690 cars and trucks, compared with 78,210 last week and 75,830 this week a year ago.

The survey predicted a November output of at least 330,000 units, adding that this minimum would be augmented by whatever cars Chrysler Corporation may produce should its labor dispute with the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) be adjusted.

Canadian Wheat Stores Nearly Double Year Ago

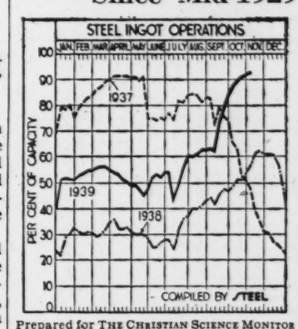
OTTAWA (AP)—Canadian wheat in store for the week ended Oct. 25 totaled 349,084,562 bushels compared with 336,565,994 the previous week and 178,441,780 in the like week last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 16,753,000 bushels compared with 15,184,000 and 5,314,335.

Overseas export clearances of wheat from Canadian and United States ports and imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond totaled 2,388,480 bushels in the week ended Oct. 25 compared with 6,582,680 in the like week last year.

Overseas clearances and imports into the United States from Aug. 1 to Oct. 25 totalled 30,555,574 bushels compared with 43,486,010 bushels in the corresponding period of the previous crop year.

Steel Rate Best Since Mid-1929



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Steel ingot production for the week ended Nov. 4 reached 93 per cent of capacity, equaling the percentage of mid-year 1929, and far exceeding that period's actual tonnage, according to the magazine Steel. The increase was 1 per cent over last week.

May Ask Congress To Curb the Export Of Some Raw Goods

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Key Pittman (D-Nev) disclosed that administration leaders may ask Congress to curb the export of some raw materials to prevent unwarranted domestic price increases and depletion of defense supplies.

Senator Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he might introduce such a bill in January as supplemental defense legislation.

The measure, he said, would have a two-fold purpose:

By preventing or curtailing the export of some materials—such as scrap tin—now in extraordinary demand because of the European war, domestic price increases could be held within reasonable bounds.

The export of strategic materials produced in this country in insufficient quantities for defense purposes might be cut off entirely, or at least placed on a quota basis. An example, he said, would be manganese ore.

N. Y. City Concerns Lead Underwriting Of Security Issues

WASHINGTON (AP)—New York City firms underwrote more than two-thirds of all security issues during the three months ended Sept. 30, the Securities Commission reported.

Total underwriting for the period was $467,332,873 on 40 issues, of which 63 New York underwriters handled $314,337,265 or 67.3 per cent, the SEC said in a quarterly summary.

The largest New York underwriter was the First Boston Corporation, with $31,255,875. Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Chicago, handled the largest amount outside of New York with $14,045,000 and Mellon Securities Corporation of Pittsburgh ranked second with $8,500,000.

Bureau Sees Business Gain For Year 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—In the first official Government forecast of 1940 business prospects, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicted a moderate increase in industrial and business activity, a larger income for consumers and improved markets for most farm products.

See Moderate Price Rise

This upturn will be accompanied, the bureau said, by slightly higher wholesale commodity prices.

Factors which it is said should contribute to economic improvement included:

(1) Prospects for increased exports to warring nations in Europe and to neutral nations because their usual sources of supplies will be restricted by the conflict.

(2) Prospects for a "considerable" increase in the output of automobiles and other durable consumers' goods.

(3) Prospective increases in capital expenditures, particularly by railroads, utilities and manufacturing concerns.

(4) Less cautious buying policies on the part of business men generally.

The Bureau said, however, that the new year may see sharp fluctuations in industrial activity because of uncertainties arising out of the war and the necessity of making adjustments in inventory stocks accumulated under the speculative stimulus of the war.

Factors Governing Trend

"The timing, duration and intensity of any recession of this nature during 1940 will depend largely," the report added, "upon the amount of excess inventory accumulation, the extent to which actual consumption and exports increase, the movement of commodity prices, and the extent to which the periods of readjustment in the several lines of production coincide."

While saying that the war had increased prospects for better conditions in 1940, the Bureau said that it was "probable that even had there been no war, business activity and consumer incomes would have experienced some improvement."

It said no definitely unfavorable situation was noted in any important industry.

The Bureau also forecast that farm income would be larger than this year but slightly below that of 1937, the peak since the depression low of 1932. Income improvement will be most pronounced, the Bureau said, for meat animals, dairy products, poultry, fruits and vegetables. Export demand is expected to be most notable for hog and dairy products.

Exchange Seat Up $2,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been made for transfer of a seat in the New York Stock Exchange at $62,000, a gain of $2,000 over the previous sale. Highest price for the year thus far was $70,000 on March 8 while the low was touched a month later at $51,000.

WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

NOVEMBER 11, 1939

CAN AMERICA AFFORD ISOLATION? By Benjamin B. Wallace
Well-documented argument that the United States is so inextricably a part of the world of trade that isolationism is unthinkable.

WHY TURKEY SAID "YES" TO BRITAIN By Philip W. Ireland
Study of the significance of the Turkish pact with Britain and France, with a background of historical precedents for regarding Turkey as the key to the East.

MAGINOT, FRANCE'S COAT OF MAIL By Mallory Browne
Description of a personal tour of France's Western Fortifications.

SHIPS AND MEN By Harlan Trott
The implications of recent developments in the United States Maritime Service since the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

FINLAND OF THE FREE By R. H. Markham
An understanding appreciation of the sturdiness and integrity of the Finnish people and their burning love of country.

PERU LOOKS EASTWARD By Roland Hall Sharp
Unique trip by road and river through the tangled wilderness of the Andes and Amazon where Peruvian engineers are tapping a rich hinterland and building a "Second Panama Canal" to Europe.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Oil Industry Waste Put At Billion Dollars

WASHINGTON (AP)—A national resources planning board economist told the monopoly committee that economy waste in the petroleum industry, including waste capital and losses from improper production methods, might amount to as much as $1,000,000,000 a year.

Ralph J. Watkins, economic advisor to the board, said this estimate rested "largely on conjectures" but declared that "if the actual waste is only one-half of that figure, the problem is a grave one."

"Even if the actual waste is only one-tenth of a billion—I do not believe anyone would place it so low—there is still a serious problem," he said.

He urged development of Federal-state co-operation in conservation of oil resources.

All to Blame

"If we must assess the blame for this waste," he added, "then logic requires that we blame it on ourselves collectively, that is, on government, including the courts, since government is responsible for the legal framework within which the industry's economic organization must perforce find its setting."

Mr. Watkins said there was no reason for alarm over "possible breakdown of our motorized civilization" but that there was cause for concern over the higher costs that would come after exhaustion of the oil available in natural reservoirs.

He said the nation's proven reserves and natural reservoirs totaled 17,000,000,000 barrels and that production last year was about 1,250,000,000 barrels. All production up to 1938 totaled 21,000,000,000, he said.

R. A. Cattell, Bureau of Mines engineer, told the committee that "on the whole the petroleum and natural gas industries have improved their practices through the application of technical knowledge, and many wastes that were common a few years ago have been minimized."

Conservation of oil and gas, he added, "has the general objective of making reserves meet the public's future needs for petroleum products at a reasonable cost and dependable rates.

"The public will derive no ultimate gain from low prices attending an excessive production and waste of resources in one period at the expense of a shortage with resulting high prices in another."

Urging production control through proration, Glenn E. McLaughlin, New York economist, said:

To Need U. S. Authority

"In order that production restriction be equitable and judged in so far as possible on a national basis; federal authority will be required. Such authority could prevent a recurrent breakdown of production restriction caused by conflicting interest among the states or by the discovery of important fields in states having no proration laws."

Mr. McLaughlin said restrictions of production would tend to raise the price of petroleum, but asserted that in times of depressed conditions a price increase may be "justified socially if it operates as it might under favorable conditions of regulation to restrict rates."

"Under such circumstances," he added, "it is probably socially desirable that production companies operate at a profit rather than a loss."

British Pound Off Further in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—The British pound wilted a little further in terms of the dollar today, demand being quoted at $3.92½.

Foreign exchange men noted with interest that a new decline of 2¼ cents, which carried the money about 6 cents from the level it held close to in recent weeks, directly followed lifting of the United States arms embargo.

Britain and probably other belligerent nations, they said, are likely to increase their purchases of war-needed materials. This will mean more demand for American dollars and less demand for the pound sterling, since the British Government is likely to give more attention to production of armament needs than exportable merchandise.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 6

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Alles & Fisher	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
8.75	Bos & Albany	87	86½	87	86¼
8.00	Bos Edison	144	142½	142½	143¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	45	45	45	45
1.60	BosHer- Trav	17½	17½	17½	17½
..	Bos & Me st	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	4
..	B&M st A pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
..	B&M st C pf	3	3	3	2½
.64	Bos Pers Prop	14¼	14¼	14¼	13¾
..	East Bos Co	15c	15c	15c	15c
..	EG&F pr pf	39	38	39	39¾
..	EMassSR pf B	16	16	16	16
..	Eastern SS	4	4	4	4½
1.00	Employ Grp	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
..	Hath Bak pf	32	32	32	30
..	Isle Royale	2	2	2	1¾
..	Maine Cent pf	23½	23½	23½	23½
..	Mergenthaler	16	16	16	17½
..	Narr Rac A	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
3.00a	NE Tel&Tel	118	117½	117½	118
..	North Butte	66c	62c	63c	62c
..	Old Colony	62½c	50c	50c	67½c
..	Pac Mills	17	16¾	17	17½
..	Quin Min unpd	1¾	1½	1½	1½
.40	Shawmut Assoc	10¾	10½	10¾	10½
.95a	Torrington	31	30½	31	30⅞
.25a	Un Twist Drill	26¼	26¼	26¼	27½
2.50	Unit Shoe M	78¾	78	78¾	78
..	Warren Bros	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2

Copper Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	11.70	11.70	11.66	11.66	11.72
March	11.69	11.70	11.64	11.65	11.66

Crude Rubber Futures

Reported by J. S Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec	20.25	20.50	20.20	20.50	20.20
March	18.75	18.90	18.70	18.90	18.75

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	3¼s '41	105.9	105.7	105.7
2	3¼s '46-'44	109.8	109.8	109.8
5	4s '54-'44	113.16	113.10	113.16
1	2¾s '47-'45	107.11	107.11	107.11
2	3s '48-'46	108.11	108.11	108.11
5	4¼s '57-'47	117.19	117.19	117.19
1	3¼s '52-'49	109.19	109.19	109.19
8	2½s '53-'49	103.3	103	103.3
1	2½s '52-'50	103.3	103.3	103.3
5	3s '55-'51	107.8	107.8	107.8

Federal Farm Mortgage

3	2¾s '60-'55	104.14	104.9	104.14
5	2¾s '59-'56	103.12	103.12	103.12

Home Owners Loan

26	2¾s '63-'58	103.10	103.9	103.9
25	2¼s '65-'60	103.9	103.9	103.9

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	3s '49-'44	106.31	106.31	106.31
1	3s '52-'44	106.13	106.13	106.13
31	1½s '47-'45	100	100	100
5	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	105¾	105¾	105¾
10	Alleghany cv 5s '44	80½	80¼	80½
2	Alleghany cv 5s '49	73¾	73¾	73¾
1	Alleghany 5s '50 st	43	43	43
1	Allied Strs 4½s '51	96¼	96¼	96¼
16	Am & For P 5s 2030	60	59¾	59¾
13	AmIGChem 5½s '49	102½	102	102
4	Am T&T 5½s '43	109¾	109	109-32
12	Am T&T 3¼s '66	106½	106⅜	106½
31	Am T&T 3¼s '61	107	106¾	107
1	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107½	107½	107½
11	Arm Del 4s '57	97¾	97¼	97¾
8	Arm Del 4s '55	98¼	98½	98¼
13	AT&SF 4s '95	105¾	105¼	105¾
2	AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	90¾	90⅛	90¼
39	AT&SF 4½s '48	103⅛	102¾	103⅛
1	A C Line 1st 4½s '52	81¼	81½	81½
2	A C Line 5s '45	75¾	75¾	75¾
4	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	39¾	39¾	39¾
1	Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	70	70	70
1	Atl Refin 3s '53	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	AubAuto 6½s '39	35½	35	35
1	B&O 4s '95	32½	32	32½
1	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	65¼	65¼	65¼
2	B&O rfg 5s '95	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
6	B&O 5s '96F	28	28	28
11	B&O cv 4½s '60	20	19¼	19½
6	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	19	18½	18½
63	B&O 1st 4s '48	65½	65¼	65¼
1	B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	60¼	60¼	60¼
5	B&OPLE&WV 4s '41 ct	59	59	59
2	B&O S W 5s '50	49	49	49
1	B&O S W 5s '50 ct	48¼	48¼	48¼
2	B&O T C 4s '59	55	55	55
1	Bell TPa 5s '48B	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
1	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	108	108	108
12	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	104¼	104	104¼
17	Beth Stl 3¼s '52	110¼	110	110
5	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	99¾	99¾	99¾
25	Bost&Me 5s '67	38⅛	37¾	37¾
11	Bost&Me 4¾s '61	36	35⅞	36
9	Bost&Me 5s '55	40	39½	39½
2	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
3	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	73	73	73
2	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	73½	73½	73½
1	BklynQn&Sb cn 5s '41	38	38	38
7	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	80¼	80¼	80¼
2	Bkly Un El 1st5s '50 ct	78	78	78
10	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	111	111	111
6	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	96	95	95
4	Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	104¾	104¼	104¾
3	Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct	41	41	41
5	Buff Bodg 5s 60	54	54	54
1	Can Sou 5s'62	88	88	88
1	Can Nat Ry 5s'70	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3	Can Nat R 4½s'51	100	99¾	99¾
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	99½	99½	99½
6	Can Nor 6½s'46	109½	109¼	109½
3	Can Pac 4½s'60	77	76⅞	77
1	Can Pac 4s perp	67¼	67	67¼
6	Carriers & Gen 5s'50	96	95¾	96
1	Coltex 4½s'47 ww	84¼	84¼	84¼
5	Con New Eng 4s'61	40¼	40¼	40¼
1	Con Pac 5s'60	54½	54½	54½
13	Con Pac 1st 4s'49	74½	74¾	74¾
8	Certain-td 5½s'48	76¾	76	76
1	ChmnP&F 3⅜s'50	103	103	103
23	C & O 3½s'96 D	99	98¾	99
9	C&O rfg 2½s'96 E	99	98¼	99
1	C&O 4½s'97	86	86	86
3	CB&Q gen 4s'58	94¾	94½	94½
7	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103	103	103
2	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99½	99½	99½
3	Chi & E Ill 5s'51	18¼	18¼	18¼
3	Chic Ind Pac 5s'56	21¼	21¼	21½
1	Chic Gt West 4s'59 reg	21¼	21¼	21½
2	Chi I & L 6s'66	4¼	4¼	4¼
6	Chi I&L 5s'47	13¼	13	13
6	Chi I & L 5s'66	4	3¾	4
16	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8¾	8¼	8¾
11	CMSP&P a)5s 2000	2½	2½	2½
11	CM&SP 4½s '89F	27¼	27	27
1	Chi & NW 4¾s '87	15	15	15
10	Chi&NW cv 3½s '49	4½	4½	4½
10	Chi & NW 4s '87	15	15	15
15	Chi & NW 4s '87 reg	12¼	12¼	12¼
12	CRI&P cv 4½s'60	2½	2½	2½
7	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	6½	6½	6½
19	CRI&P rfg 4s '45 ct	6	5½	5½
2	C T H W Sid inc 50	55	55	55
7	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105¾	105¾	105¾
7	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105	104⅞	105
1	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91	91	91
3	Childs Co 5s '43	60	59¼	59¼
3	Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	107	107	107
1	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108	108	108
1	Cin Un Term 3¼s '69	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
3	Clev Un Terms5s '73	84¾	84	84¾
4	Clev UnTerm4½s '77C	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
9	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103½	103¼	103½
23	Colmbia G 5s 1052	103¾	102¾	103½
5	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109¼	109¼	109¼
105	Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	123	122¾	123
21	Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
7	Con Edis 3½s '48	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
7	Con Edis 3½s '58	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2	Con Edis 3½s '56	106½	106½	106½
8	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¾	104¼	104¼
1	Consum Pow 3¾s'65	110	110	110
5	Consum Pow 3½s'70	109¼	109	109
6	Consum Pow 3¼s'66	105⅜	105	105
7	Consum Pow 3¼s'48	110¾	110¾	110¾
10	Crane Co 3½s'51	104	104	104
5	Crucible Stl 4½s'48	102	102	102
3	Cuab R R 5s'52	38	38	38
21	Del & Hudson rfg 4s'43	65¾	65¾	65¾
2	D G&E 5s'51	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
22	D & R G 4s'36	9¾	9½	9½
3	Det Ed 4½s'61	112	112	112
4	Det Ed 4s'65	111¾	111¼	111¾
4	Dow Chem 3¾'5	08	105	105
3	Duluth SS&A 5s'37	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1	E Ten V&G cn 5s'56	92½	92½	92½
1	Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	108½	108½	108½
7	Erie rfg 5s'67	16¾	16¾	16¾
15	Erie rfg 5s'75	16½	16	16
1	Erie 1st 4s'96	50	50⅛	50⅛
2	Erie gen lien 4s'96	22	22	22
1	Fed Lt&T 6s'54 B	100	100	100
8	Firestone T&R 3½'48	106	105⅞	106
1	Fla E Cst 4½s'59	60	59¾	60
4	Gen Cable 5½s'47	101¼	101	101
2	Gen Stl Csat 5½s'49	73¼	73¼	73¼
6	Goodrich 4¼s'56	103¾	103¾	103¾
6	Gt Nor 4½s '77F	84¾	84½	84½
4	Gt Nor Iris 4¼s'61	103½	103¼	103½
18	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105	104½	104½
13	Gt Nor 4s '46H	93¾	93½	93⅝
14	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	38¾	37	37
6	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	47¼	47	47⅛
4	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14	14	14
2	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70	110½	110½	110½
2	Ill Cen 3½s '52	48½	48½	48½
2	Ill Cen 4s '53	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
1	Ill Cen 5s '55	62½	62½	62½
10	ICGSLSNO 5s '63A	53	52⅞	53
3	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	99	99	99
6	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107¾	107½	107¾
16	InterbRTr rfg 5s '66ct	68¾	68½	68¾
11	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	69½	69¼	69⅜
3	Int Hake Irons cv 4s '47	91¾	91½	91⅞
13	Int Gt Nor a) 6s '52	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
47	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	58⅛	57	57
4	Int Paper 6s '55	93	93	93
1	Int Rys C Am 5s '72	77¼	77¼	77¼
9	Int T&T 4½s '52	44⅞	44½	44¼
18	Int T&T 5s '55	49¾	49½	49½
3	JamesF&Clea 4s '59	57	57	57
1	Jones & LaughSt4½s'61	95¾	95¾	95¾
1	KCFt3¾Mem 4s '36	31½	31½	31½
2	KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	30	30	30
9	K C South 5s '50	68⅜	68½	68½
1	K C South 5s '61	64¼	64¼	64¼
1	Kans G&E 4½s '80	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Keith (B F) 6s '46	101	101	101
1	Kinney Co 5½s '41	102½	102½	102½
7	Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
7	Kresge Found 4s '45	105	105	105
5	Lac Gas 5½s '53	49	48½	49
3	Lac Gas 5s '42	83½	83¼	83¼
1	L S & M S 3½s '97	82¼	82¼	82¼
44	Lautaro Nit inc '75	32½	32	32½
1	Leh Val Coal 5s'54 st	31	31	31
1	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	20½	20½	20½
3	LehVal¼s 2003 asd	18½	18½	18½
3	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	17½	17½	17½
5	Loews 3½s '46	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Lone Star Gas 3¼s '53	108½	108½	108½
14	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	98	98	98
8	Louis N 4½s 2003	89½	89½	89½
1	Louis & N 5s 50 ct	48¼	48¼	48¼
2	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	82⅜	82½	82½
2	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	79½	79½	79½
3	Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	107½	107½	107½
1	Maine Cen 4s '45	81	81	81
1	Manati Sug 4s '57	37½	37½	37½
6	Manhat Ry 4s '90	69¾	69½	69⅝
3	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	69	69	69
1	McCrory Strs 5s '51	106½	106½	106½
1	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104	104	104
1	Met Ed 4½s '68	111	111	111
5	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	100½	99¾	99¾
6	MSP & SS Marie 5s '38	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
8	MSP & SS M cn 4s '38	7⅝	7½	7⅝
5	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	21½	21	21
3	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	17¾	17¾	17¾
6	Manhat Ry 4s '90	69¾	69½	69⅝
3	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	69	69	69
1	McCrory Strs 5s '51	106½	106½	106½
1	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104	104	104
1	Met Ed 4½s '68	111	111	111
5	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	100½	99¾	99¾
6	MSP & SS Marie 5s '38	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
8	MSP & SS M cn 4s '38	7⅝	7½	7⅝
5	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	21½	21	21
3	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	17¾	17¾	17¾
9	Mo Pac 5½s '49	3	3	3
2	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	15¼	15¼	15¼
38	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	15½	14¾	14¾
15	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	15	14¾	14¾
12	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	15¼	15	15¼
23	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4½	4½	4½
1	Mob & Oh 5s '38	34	34	34
7	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	45¾	44¾	44¾
6	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	106½	106¼	106½
7	Nat Distill 3½s '49	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
7	Natl Steel 3s '65	100¾	100½	100⅞
2	New Eng T&T 5s '52	124¾	124¾	124¾
1	N O Pub Sv 5s '52 A	105½	105½	105½
2	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	37	37	37
5	NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
10	NYA&G'ns E&P 3½s'65	109	109	109
33	NYC rfg 4s 2013	66¾	66¼	66¼
30	NYC 4½s 2013 A	59	58¾	59
10	NYC cn 4s '98	63	62⅝	62⅝
15	NYC 3¾s '46	78¾	78	78
1	NYC cv 3¾s '52	67¼	67¼	67¼
8	NYC & HR 4s '42	86½	86½	86½
16	NYC&HR 3½s '97	78¼	77½	78
5	NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	67½	67⅜	67½
29	NYCh&StL 4½s '78	59⅛	59	59
	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	NY Dock cv 5s '47	52	52	52
4	NY Edis 3¼s '65	107	107	107
1	NY Edis 3¼s '66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18½	18	18
6	NYNH&H cit 6s '40	25¼	25¼	25¼
2	NYNH&H 4½s '67	17¾	17¾	17¾
5	NWNH&H 4s '47	14	14	14
1	NYNH&H 4s '56	14	14	14
4	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	7½	7½	7½
1	NY O & W gen 4s '55	3¾	3¾	3¾
2	NY Steam 3½s '63	103¾	103½	103¾
11	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	9	9	9
3	NY S&W Term 5s '43	39½	39½	39½
3	NY2Tel 4½s '39	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
26	NYW&Bost1¼s'46	4¼	4	4¼
1	NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	110	110	110
8	Norf & W 4s '96	118½	118½	118½
5	Nor Am Co 4s '59	107½	107¼	107½
5	Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	106	106	106
13	Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106¾	106¾	106¾
10	Nor Pac 6s 2047	61⅜	60¼	60¼
4	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	52½	51½	51½
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	53	53	53
11	Nor Pac 4s '97	70½	70	70
18	Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¼	41½	41½
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108	108	108
6	Ohio Ed 4s '65	108	107¾	108
10	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	105	104¾	104¾
3	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	104½	104½	104½
5	Pac Gas & El 3¼s '66	105½	105½	105½
13	Pac G & E 3¼s '61	108½	108¼	108¼
1	Parmelee T 6s '44	49	49	49
2	Pen Co 4s '63	102½	102½	102½
6	Penn P & Lt 4½s '74	106¼	106⅛	106¼
25	Penn P & Lt 3¾s '69	107¼	107¼	107¾
2	Penn RR gen 5s '68	107¼	107¼	107¾
8	Penn RR cn 4½s '60	117½	117½	117½
20	Penn RR gen 4½s '65	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	Penn RR 4½s deb '70	87	86½	87
2	Penn RR gen 4½s '81	94¾	94⅝	94⅝
2	Penn RR 3¾s '70	88	88	88
2	Penn RR 3½s '52	88	87¼	87¼
2	PeoGL&CCh6s'43	112¾	112¾	112¾
69	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	69	69	69
1	Pere Marq 5s '56	73¾	73¾	73¾
4	Phil Balt&Wash 4s '43	108½	108½	108½
15	Phila Co 5s '67	105¾	105½	105¾
1	Phil Elec 3½s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
4	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
3	Phillips Pet 3s '48	111¾	111¾	111¾
5	PCC & SL 5s '70 A	106¼	106¼	106¼
6	PCC & St L 4¼s '77	98¾	98½	98½
14	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60 C	48	47½	48
35	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	82	81	81¾
2	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	17⅝	17½	17⅝
5	Pub Svc NoIll3½s'68	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	Purity Bak 5s '48	107¼	107¼	107¼
8	Readg 4½s '97 B	74¼	74¼	74¼
1	Pcfg Jer Cen 4s '51	59¼	59¼	59¼
1	Rem Rand 4½s '56 ww	97¼	97¼	97¼
3	Republic Steel 5½s '54	109¾	109½	109¾
3	Republic Steel 4½s '61	95¾	95¾	95¾
13	Republic Steel 4½s '56	96	95⅞	96
2	Revere Copp&B 4½s '56	99½	99½	99½
2	Richm Term 5s '52	104½	104½	104½
2	Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	20¾	20¼	20¼
1	Rutland 1st 4½s '41	10	10	10
1	StLIM&S&R&G'33	60	60	60
23	St L S F 4½s'78	10⅜	10	10
4	StLSF 4½s'78 ct st	10	10	10
1	SA&A Pass 4s '43	63	63	63
1	Schulco 6½s '46B	31¼	31¼	31¼
1	Schulco 6½s '46 B st	30½	30½	30½
3	Seab A L cn 6s'45	9	9	9
5	Sea A L 7s'45 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
8	Sea A L 4s'50 st	14¾	14¾	14¾
7	Shell Un 2½s'54	94½	94½	94¾
8	Simmons cv 4s '52	99⅜	99½	99⅜
12	Socony-Vac 3s '64	103½	103½	103½
10	So Bell T&T 3s '79	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2	So Cal Pow 6s '47	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3	Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	96	96	96
3	Sou Pac 4½s'68	51¾	51¼	51¾
9	Sou Pac 4½s'81	51¾	50⅞	50⅞
11	So Pac 4½s '69	51⅞	51½	51½
4	So Pac rfg 4s 55	68	68	68
1	So Pac clt 4s'49	51½	51½	51½
3	So Pac 4½s Ore'77	54	54	54
3	South Ry 6½s'56	83	82⅞	83
5	South Ry gen 6s'56	77¼	77¼	77¼
5	South Ry cn 5s'94	88	87¼	87¾
16	South Ry gen 4s56	61½	61	61
17	S W Bell Tel 3s'68	103⅜	103½	103⅜
3	Spokane Int 5s '55	16¾	16½	16½
7	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	105	104¾	104¾
38	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	104½	104¼	104¼
22	Studebaker cv 6s'45	95	95	95
14	Tex Corp 3½s'51	107½	107½	107¾
9	Tex Corp 3s'59	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	Tex & Pac 5s'77 B	76¾	76¾	76¾
2	Tex & Pac 5s BD	77	77	77
35	Third Ave a) 5s'60	15⅛	15	15
5	Third Ave 4s'60	50	50	50
1	TideWatAssoO3½s'52	106	106	106
16	Un Oil Cal 3s'59	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Un Pac 1st 4s'47	113¾	113½	113½
1	Un Pac 3½s'71	97	97	97
2	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106¼	106¼	106½
7	Unit Drug 5s'53	76¼	76¼	76¼
16	US Steel 3¼s'48	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Un Stockyds 4¼s'51	89½	89½	89½
11	Utah P&L 5s

Text of Proclamations By President on Neutrality

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The text of the neutrality proclamations issued Saturday by President Roosevelt follows:

Proclamation of a state of war between Germany and France; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation.

Whereas Section 1 of the joint resolution of Congress approved Nov. 4, 1939, provides in part as follows:

"That whenever the President, or the Congress by concurrent resolution, shall find that there exists a state of war between foreign states, and that it is necessary to promote the security or preserve the peace of the United States or to protect the lives of citizens of the United States, the President shall issue a proclamation naming the states involved; and he shall, from time to time, by proclamation, name other states as and when they may become involved in the war."

And whereas it is further provided by Section 13 of the said joint resolution that

"The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this joint resolution; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this joint resolution through such officer or officers, or agency or agencies, as he shall direct."

Now, therefore I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, do hereby proclaim that a state of war unhappily exists between Germany and France; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, and that it is necessary to promote the security and preserve the peace of the United States and to protect the lives of citizens of the United States.

Enjoins Utmost Diligence

And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power to exercise any power or authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, as made effective by this my proclamation issued thereunder, which is not specifically delegated by executive order to some other officer or agency of this Government, and the power to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of its provisions.

And I do hereby revoke my proclamations Nos. 2349, 2354 and 2360 issued on Sept. 5, 8, and 10, 1939, respectively, in regard to the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to France; Germany; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, and New Zealand; to the Union of South Africa; and to Canada.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fourth day of November, in the Year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth.

Franklin D. Roosevelt,
By the President: Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Use of Territorial Waters

Use of ports or territorial waters of the United States by submarines of foreign belligerent states. By the President of the United States of America a proclamation.

Whereas Section 11 of the joint resolution approved Nov. 4, 1939, provides:

"Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that special restrictions placed on the use of the ports and territorial waters of the United States by the submarines or armed merchant vessels of a foreign state, will serve to maintain peace between the United States and foreign states, or to protect the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, or to promote the security of the United States, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall thereafter be unlawful for any such submarine or armed merchant vessel to enter a port or the territorial waters of the United States or to depart therefrom, except under such conditions and subject to such limitations as the President may prescribe. Whenever, in his judgment, the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist, he shall revoke his proclamation and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply, except as to offenses committed prior to such revocation."

Whereas there exists a state of war between Germany and France; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa;

Whereas the United States of America is neutral in such war;

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the foregoing provision of Section 11 of the joint resolution approved Nov. 4, 1939, do by this proclamation find that special restrictions placed on the use of the ports and territorial waters of the United States, exclusive of the Canal Zone, by the submarines of a foreign belligerent state, both commercial submarines and submarines which are ships of war, will serve to maintain peace between the United States and foreign states, to protect the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, and to promote the security of the United States;

Specific Restrictions

And I do further declare and proclaim that it shall hereafter be unlawful for any submarine of France; Germany, Poland; or the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, or the Union of South Africa, to enter ports or territorial waters of the United States, exclusive of the Canal Zone, except submarines of the said belligerent states which are forced into such ports or territorial waters of the United States by force majeure; and in such cases of force majeure, only when such submarines enter ports or territorial waters of the United States while running on the surface with conning tower and superstructure above water and flying the flags of the foreign belligerent states of which they are vessels. Such submarines may depart from ports or territorial waters of the United States only while running on the surface with conning tower and superstructure above water and flying the flags of the foreign belligerent states of which they are vessels.

And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution, and this my proclamation issue thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

And I do hereby revoke my proclamation No. 2371 issued by me on Oct. 18, 1939, in regard to the use of ports or territorial waters of the United States by submarines of foreign belligerent states.

This proclamation shall continue in full force and effect unless and until modified, revoked or otherwise terminated, pursuant to law.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fourth day of November, in the Year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.
By the President: Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Restoring Historic Pennsylvania Fort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUNBURY, Pa.—Historic Fort Augusta and a museum in connection with it are to be dedicated next Spring and publicity is being prepared to let the American public know what an important rôle the old fort played in both the French and Indian War and the American Revolutionary War.

Excavations determining the original boundaries of the fort have just been completed. Of archaeological interest are Indian and pre-Revolutionary relics which are to be added to a collection of old manuscripts and documents for display in the two rooms in the fort mansion set aside for museum purposes.

From 1756 to 1763, Fort Augusta served as an English protection base during the struggle for empire in America between Great Britain and France. Strategically located just below the junction of the northern and western branches of the Susquehanna River, the fort was important from a military standpoint.

During the American Revolutionary War, Fort Augusta was needed by the American pioneers for frontier protection. The fort also served as a depot for supplies for the Hartley and Sullivan expeditions.

The Citizens Committee of Sunbury raised funds for the purchase of materials in improving the building and grounds and the committee has allocated a sum to be spent in advertising the fort and museum.

King Can't Bother With Co-ed 'Queens'

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP)—King George of England is too busy with the war to act as judge for the beauty section of University of South Carolina yearbook.

Editor Hubert Harmon asked the aid of the U. S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James's in getting the King to pick the pictures of the seven prettiest girls to be printed in the annual.

The reply:

"I am sorry to say that His Majesty, King George, will be unable to select the beauties for your annual. The King is very busy conferring with his ministers on the war situation and has no time for the lighter-if-finer things of life."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

WEINER'S ANTIQUE SHOP, 11 Park St., Boston, established 1896, will buy antiques; bureau, desk, secretary, highboy, lowboy, Martha Washington chair, wing chair, Chippendale chair, tall clock, fine mirror, sewing table, card table, and rose or grape carved furniture; also china, glass, pictures, silver, etc.; especially paperweights. Write or phone CAP. 2894; prompt and courteous attention.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ALEXANDRIA, VA.—Private home, bedroom, living room, kitchen and bath; centre hall; entire floor, 23 W. Windsor Ave., Alex. 263-M.

BOSTON—To sublet, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; sunny; Fenway view; cool in summer; $55.00. STACKHOUSE, 31 Park Drive, Kenmore 1957.

HOUSES TO LET

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, N. Y., 59 Burns St.—Small house, 6 rooms, garden, near train, subway; reasonable. BO 8-6485.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1752 E. 18th St.—Beautiful room, private home, reasonable; (B. M. T. Brighton line, Kingshighway Sta.). ESp. 5-0833.

N. Y. C., 740 West End (96th)—Excellent double corner, front, bath between, exclusively high class; business people. AC 4-6830.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. Pleasant room in private home 140 19th Avenue N. E.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1358 Columbia Rd., N. W.—Sleeping rooms and apartments, completely furnished, four baths; Frigidaire; continuous hot water; $3 to $6.50; basement $2.50. COL. 4802.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O Street N. W.—Attractive room, running water; downtown, good neighborhood; excellent meals if desired.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1817 Belmont Rd., N. W.—Lg. front dou. rm., clean and warm; also single rm.; reasonable. Columbia 4926.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled—adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotarys. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston

SITUATIONS WANTED

N. Y. C.—Couple, excellent, thoroughly exp. cook, managing housekeeper; chauffeur or butler; A-1 refs; $150 up; Americans, AC. 2-7764.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, own uniform, tools; all repairing; last position 9 years—employer passed on; country or city, SCHMIDT, 300 E. 79th St., N. Y. C. BUtterfield 8-9775.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

GREGG shorthand, beginning, review or speed; typewriting—keyboard in 12 lessons; experienced teacher; near Copley Square, Boston. Com. 2553.

STENOGRAPHY, private lessons hourly, $15 per month; 100 words per minute in two months. MISS HALE, TR. 7-7566, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. P. FUR CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

A BIG cash price for worn coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg., N. Y. C. Wisconsin 7-7969.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

BUTLER'S
INC.
Stationers—Booksellers
Engravers — Photographic Equipment
Printers — Office Furniture
415 Market Street—Phone 7545

Interior, Exterior
Painting Glass Hardware
BAMBERGER & ROBBINS INC.
Phone 3-3132 — 204-208 W. 7th St.

Helen M. Wollaston
900 WEST NINTH STREET
Sports, Afternoon and Dinner Clothes
Priced $16.95 to $59.95
Complete range of sizes

COAL — Koppers COKE
WOOD — Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard — Dial 3-3119

◆ "Everybody's Store" ◆
in Wilmington is
CROSBY & HILL CO.

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES — MEATS — VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

Coltons
Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
Plant and Store — 115 W. 9th St.

George W. Rodgers
Invites You to Visit His New and Different
FURNITURE STORE
Specializing in Early American Reproductions for a Discriminating Public.
515 SHIPLEY STREET

"HARPER METHOD"
AUTHORIZED
Scientific Care of the Hair, Scalp and Face, also Harper Preparations for Home Use
Separate Department for Gentlemen
1 EAST 9TH STREET
Delaware Trust Bldg. — Tel. 2-0712

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON *(Continued)*

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DESIGNED FOR COMFORT
STYLED FOR CHIC . . .
DR. M. W. LOCKE
Shoes
$10 and 11.50
in Wilmington, exclusively at
Braunsteins
THE FASHION CAPITAL OF DELAWARE

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 9 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mrs. Margaret Macdonell
Representative for
Avon Preparations
Fine Toiletries and Bath Requisites
Neatly Boxed—Make Delightful Gifts for men and women
Household Essentials
Phone GEorgia 1126

MRS. JACK HAYES
Real Estate
Insurance
2020 P St., N. W. — DUpont 7784

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1015 15TH ST., N. W. — Metropolitan 4867

COLUMBIA ROAD
DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries, Cooked Meats, Sandwiches, made to order. Heinz Relish. Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 5260
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.

.50 Dinners
17th CAFETERIA
One block west of the White House
724 17th ST. N. W.

MAINE

AUBURN

You'll Like
Walton's Ideal Bread
It's so Wholesome and Dependable
Distributors for GeBott's Quality Cakes
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 Second St.

High Grade Coal
COKE and WOOD
AUBURN CASH FUEL CO.
130 Minot Ave., Corner Elm St.

BANGOR

Rinn-Ho.
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Corsets and Lingerie.
43 MAIN STREET

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

Standard Shoe Store
48 MAIN STREET
Smart new styles of
QUALITY GRADE SHOES
Wilbur Coon, Menihan Arch-Aid, Queen Quality and Buster Brown Shoes for Children

Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 8810 or 9129
The New Atlantic Restaurant
66 MAIN ST. — T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

Fairmount Beauty Parlor
567 Hammond Street
Best of Service by Competent Operators, Highest Grade Materials Used. Large, Airy, Pleasant Rooms.
EVERETT E. TIBBETTS, Mgr. — DIAL 8969

Good things to eat at all hours
Jonason's
RESTAURANT
Home-made Ice Cream—Candies
11 Main Street — Bangor, Maine

MAINE

FREEPORT

Fresh Eggs, 24-oz. or over, 37c doz.
Dairy Butter, 35c lb.
Gobelin Candy, Thanksgiving Special, 25c ½ lb., 50c 1 lb. box
Red & White Canned Goods
Florence Burners and Heaters Installed
The Red and White Store
WESTONS

LEWISTON

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynards Boot Shop
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To help you anticipate price advances we offer
94 Pc. Imported China Dinner Sets
$29.75
Replacement price 39.75. Service for 12. Handsomely designed sets with ivory shoulder and Rosebud border. Fine quality imported china.

PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
Portland, Maine

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Watches of Reliability
—LEADING MAKES—
Satisfaction Guaranteed
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

J. A. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.
Special Orders Given Attention Now for Christmas
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

Harmon & Newcomb
PORTLAND, MAINE
Fashion Park Clothes
Knox Hats—Arrow Shirts

GUY P. CLEMENT
INSURANCE
Life—Casualty—Fire
Chapman Bldg. — Tel. 3-0284
LIFE INSURANCE
ANNUITIES
GENERAL INSURANCE
Let us help you with insurance problems.
P. H. MacDonald & Co.
912 Chapman Bldg. — Dial 2-8301

Randall Fuel Oils — McAllister Coke
64 COMMERCIAL ST. — 3-2941 — 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

. . . Furs . . .
Save now in "Munson" Quality Furs
Market Prices Are Rising
Franklyn B. Munson Co., Inc.
Portland, Maine

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke — Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

For Comfort and Style
Fall Enna Jettick Shoes
$5 and $6
Tonkin and Fraser
79 NORTH MAIN STREET

Everything men and boys wear!
HARDY & McSWINEY
31 North Main Street

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. — Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD *(Continued)*

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store .... 41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store .... 81 South St.
The Concord Public Market, 9 No. Main St.

The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated
DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. — TEL. 1719

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices.
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.
You'll always do better at
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

Lisk Enamel Self-Basting Roaster
The ideal roaster for the THANKSGIVING TURKEY!
All sizes in stock, priced from $1.00 to $1.50
Wear-Ever Aluminum Roasters
$3.75—$4.75—$5.75
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL — COKE — CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

HUBERT COAL COMPANY
34 NO. MAIN ST., CONCORD, N. H.
CLEERCOAL
Reading coal, Providence coke, Soft coal, Range and Fuel Oils

HALL BROS. CO.
Fuel Oil—Range Oil
PHONE 1100

GIFT WRAPPINGS
With new glamour and glitter for Yuletide!
Harry G. Emmons

Miss Lang's Beauty Parlor
Specializing in
BRECK'S SHAMPOOS
72 No. Main St. — Tel. 2880

DOVER

WE MAKE Loveliness LOVELIER
TEL. 1195
Lynch's Bobbing Shop and Beauty Parlor
HAIR CUTTING
PERMANENT WAVING
And All Branches of Beauty Culture
450 CENTRAL AVENUE

Gladden or Cheer with Flowers
Flowers for Every Occasion at
Garrison Hill Greenhouses

TEXACO GEAR LUBRICANTS
Let us MARFAK your car
Protect your car now. Tel. 57
Jim's Service Station
624 Central Ave.

Smart People Shop Now for Christmas Gifts
Tel. 230
Farnham's
LOTHROP-FARNHAM COMPANY
J. P. KEENAN CO.
Electrical Shop
352 Central Ave.
Tel. 870

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
PEOPLE'S MARKET
TEL. 480 — 487 CENTRAL AVE.
MEAT, FISH and PROVISIONS

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Values in N. H.
Farms, Summer Places, Hotels, Stores and City Homes
See
P. J. Campbell
782 Summer St. — Phone 1221

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER *(Continued)*

THE BETTER DRESSES
For DINNER, THEATRE, DANCE
Dresses you'll not tire of and your friends continue to say, "How lovely."
PARISEAU'S, INC.
The Style Center of New Hampshire

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

DRESS FASHIONS
with that
Flattering Touch
Flowing skirts, shirrings with jewelry and fancy bead trimmings. Look your best on every occasion.
Miss Lili Chartier
50 HANOVER STREET

Bibles
From 50c to $5.40
Fine Values, Good Prints
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

FOR REAL COMFORT
Have sufficient electrical outlets. No job too small or too big
Phone 7885
G. F. ST. LAWRENCE & SON
Electrical Contractor
71 HANOVER STREET

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street — Phone 3901

Party and Holiday Times
Permanent, Shampoo or Wave
Keep your hair looking its best.
PHONE 354
IDA PATZKE'S BEAUTY PARLOR
21 Dubuque Street

WYANDOTTE
Let us include it in your order today —it whizzes dirt away
296 phones 4567
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT STREET

HAMILTON WATCHES
Make your Christmas selection. We will hold them for you.
N. GUY RUITER
922 ELM STREET

NASHUA

Native Turkeys
Fresh, Plump, Tender
MOORE'S MARKET
31 MAIN STREET — PHONE 2800

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

A Complete Line of
Meats and Groceries
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
JAMES A. EDDY SONS
237 Thames Street — Tel. 109

THE WARD PRINTING CO.
202 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.
Phone 962
Frank J. Lutz — Henry C. Wilkinson

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 — 135-137 Thames St.

"Say it with Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
89 Broadway — Tel. 918
Greenhouses, Tel. 86

TAILORING
For Over Fifty Years to
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
MacLENNAN
207 THAMES STREET — TEL. 940

PAWTUCKET

Office Phone — Perry 0188
Res. Phone — Perry 4152-R
STANLEY N. CHASE CO.
Insurance of Every Description
Dorothy Chase Fullerton
NOTARY PUBLIC
21 High St. McDuff Bldg., Rm. 204

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE

Children Know the Difference!
Be sure they get our
Pure Grade A Raw Milk
MAELLVERN FARM
W. H. GREENE
Oaklawn, R. I. — Telephone Valley 845

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" — Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 — Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

LUCKETT'S HARDWARE
Paints and Hardware
KING AND ROYAL STREETS
PHONE 86

Be Saved
use Southern's Service
Dependable and Quality Dry Cleaning
SOUTHERN DRY CLEANING CO.
ALEX. 60 — IVY 1300

PHONE 2666
Alexandria Floral Co.
JOSEPH TERESI, Prop.
Presenting Flowers of Distinction From Greenhouse to You
Mt. Vernon Ave. and Braddock Road
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

Guaranteed Hosiery
Highest Quality for Men and Women
ROBERT D. SEFTON
For appointment call Alex. 852

Complete and Guaranteed Service
Ford — *for all makes of cars* — Herby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

THE COLONIAL
Hair Dressing Parlor
MABEL TAYLOR
A Complete Beauty Service
110 S. Royal St. — Phone Alex. 765

J. KENT WHITE
Contracting Electrical Engineer
Electrical Appliances, Nu-Enamel
Alex. 2 — 502 King Street

ARTCRAFT PRINTING CO.
COMMERCIAL *and* JOB PRINTING
Prompt and Efficient Service
Alex. 3303 — 310 King St.

HAMPTON

WERTHEIMER CONNER INC.
Clothiers
MEN and BOYS
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

BEAUTIFUL SHOES
Specializing in smart, correctly fitted shoes of excellent quality
COLEMAN'S
LYNCHBURG

It's not too early to think of
"Gifts That Glorify"
from
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE

Terrell E. Moseley
Automatic Heat
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
2223 Bedford Avenue, Lynchburg
Phone 802-W or 1303-M

LYNCHBURG'S OWN CHAIN
Bibee's
For THANKSGIVING GOODIES
Nuts, Cranberries, Turkeys
Pumpkins

Anticipate Your Needs NOW for
Thanksgiving Linens
D. Moses & Co.
Phone 861 — 916 Main Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

Famous Naturalizer Shoes $6.75
Second Floor
NACHMAN'S
WASHINGTON AVE AT 32ND STREET

NORFOLK

RICE'S
Fashion Corner
Where Freemason Crosses Granby
"Always First to Feature the First Fashions First"

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES
for the Family
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

Thirty-six Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our
LADIES' GIFT SHOP

RICHMOND

T&E LAUNDRY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

Engleby Electric Company
Make It an Electrical Gift
Dial 2-3477 313-1st Street S. W.

ROANOKE'S MOST MODERN DAIRY — DIAL 5501 — LABORATORY CONTROL FOR YOUR PROTECTION

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
101 Campbell Avenue
New arrival in Fall Coats, Suits, and Dresses for all occasions. Attend our fur coat sale and save.

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

AIRHEART-KIRK CLOTHING CO.
Furnishings and Clothing
for men and young men
25 Campbell Ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va.

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

FLOWERS
of the finest quality at reasonable prices
For Your THANKSGIVING and CHRISTMAS Flowers
Visit
FALLON FLORIST
210 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Covle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

MORGANTOWN

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

Your Label of Quality
FASHION SHOPPE
Phone 7024 419 High St.
Coats—Dresses—Furs

Hardware for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It 'Til You've Tried Us"
BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 38
H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

WEST VIRGINIA (Continued)

MORGANTOWN (Continued)

Richard Restaurant
Phone 6941 106 High St.

THOMAS CLEANERS, INC.
Dependable Dry Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

McCOY'S FLOWER SHOP
179 FAYETTE STREET
OPPOSITE WEST PENN
PHONE 6123

WHEELING

See "The Owl"
CHRISTMAS CARDS
and You Will See the Best of All
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3868
917 Market Street, Wheeling

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking — Shoe Dyeing and Tinting — Clothes Cleaning and Pressing — Glove Cleaning
1061 SHORT MARKET STREET

CANADA

ALBERTA

CALGARY

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866, 9 to 12 daily

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
SPECIAL ATTENTION
to
MAIL ORDERS
• *Prompt Delivery*
• *Satisfaction Assured*

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Phone M. 9266 Res. Phone H 2523
Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st., West Phone M-7833

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
KRAFT THE FURRIER
Established Since 1908
222 8th Ave. West Calgary

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R. 1204 R. 1376

ASHDOWN'S
HARDWARE—CALGARY
Quality and Service
Builder's and Kitchen Hardware
"Magic Chef" Gas Ranges
"Enterprise" Coal Ranges
Electricals, Silverware, etc.

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M. 1101

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LIMITED
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EDMONTON

You'll Enjoy Shopping at the
WALK-RITE
Style Shoppe Ltd.
FURS
WOMEN'S APPAREL
FOOTWEAR
Edmonton's Smart Shop for Women

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray Fitting on All Purchases
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
"STYLECREST"
Men's Clothing and Accessories
Value and style combined for men

THOMPSON & DYNES
LIMITED
ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

It is not so much what you pay . . . as what you GET for the price you pay.

JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

See the New
Dictator Radios
You'll want the new improvements—The Greater Value in DICTATORS for Complete radio entertainment.
37.95 to 109.50
Radios, Fourth Floor
Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent Milk
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
Sherburn Street Winnipeg 37-101

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

GENUINE JERSEY MILK
in the New
CREAM TOP Bottle
Exclusively featured by
CITY DAIRY, Ltd.
Notre Dame and Adelaide Phone 87647

FOOTSAVER
Shoes for Winnipeg
2—SHOE STORES—2
Rannard's
350 Portage Ave., 267 Portage Ave.

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware Paints Kitchenware
Electricals Sporting Goods
Furniture Floor Coverings
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

Every Day is Bargain Day
SAFEWAY

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST., Phone 22818

THE Winnipeg
SUPPLY & FUEL CO. LTD.
PHONE 87-614

Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited
PORTAGE AT CARLETON
Furs—
Ladies' and Men's Wear
DIAL 21857

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m., daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '83
73 KING STREET, EAST

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

Come to Robinson's *For Hosiery*
HOLEPROOF
Chiffon and Service Weight
All new shades
Medium and Long Lengths
Sizes 8½ to 10½
$1.15 pr.

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Specialists in All Branches
MARTHA A. THOMPSON
TEL. 4-1949
Delta Block, 1296 KING ST. E. (Upstairs)

Christmas Coal burns bright and clear, at Christmas and throughout the year.
Clean fuel—Clean delivery
Prompt Service
CHRISTMAS COAL COMPANY
Phone 4-1107 Kenilworth Ave. S.

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

LONDON

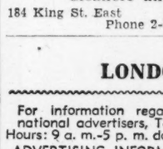
For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
6 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

CARLING INSURANCE AGENCY
Removed to
Bank of Montreal Chambers
over Market Branch
PHONE MET 2322

ESTABLISHED 1854
Westland Bros.
Painting and Decorating
Met 1380 156 Wortley Road



Books on Speech Training
Lower Prices in Canada. Ask for lists.
Wendell Holmes Bookshops
London St. Thomas

MEN, your Fall Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Caincross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

BADMINTON TOGS
IN WHITE ALPINE CLOTH
Shorts . . . Skirts . . . Shirts
$2.98
Sportswear—Second Floor
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. G. LANGFORD
LIMITED
211 Bank Street
JEWELLER
Fine Quality Diamonds
English Sheffield
Omega Watches
COR. BANK AND NEPEAN TEL. 2-4421

Draperies *and* Slipcovers

Murphy-Gamble
LIMITED
Ottawa's Smart Store

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank St. 7-0235

CAMPBELL MOTORS
(OTTAWA) LIMITED
SALES Ford SERVICE
265 Laurier Ave., West Ottawa
OFFICE 2-9411
Phone 2-2411 R. E. Powell GROCER
Shirriff's Lushus TABLE JELLIES

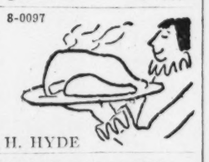
THRIFTY and DAMP WASH
ECONOMY—20 Pieces for $1.00
All Ironed De Luxe Service
Special Bachelor Service
Household Laundry
LIMITED
Telephone 7-6700

NOW ADDED
FINE FURNITURE
Orme
LIMITED
175 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood
Coalport, Royal Crown
Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

7-0488 8-0097
Turkeys
Geese
Chickens
Ducks



HARVEY H. HYDE

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE
LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

JAMES HOPE & SONS
LIMITED
Canadian Artists' Christmas Cards

Books for Gifts
63 Sparks St.

TORONTO

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind, Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.
902 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574 Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FORMAL WEAR
"REVITALIZED" Drycleaned and immaculately pressed to please the most exacting. When you want to look your best have your garments "REVITALIZED".
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

Hayward Bras
For young and not so young
29c—49c—$1—$1.95
Kate J. Nicol
32 Bloor W.

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

R.D. *Stanley* LIMITED
CLEANERS & DYERS
FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE
HU 6500
KE 8513

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO Ly. 7794
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME 3566-7-8-9

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs)
ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki 6590

RUTH McDOUGALL
Town and Country Wear
46 Avenue Road, Toronto, Canada
RANDOLPH 3333

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

OSTRANDERS Jewellers
8 Stores
2485 Yonge St. MO. 1857

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Living Protection
JESSIE M. RITCHIE
representing
Investors' Syndicate
HY. 5502 WA. 1925

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187
City Wide Delivery

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE. 1145

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

QUALITY & SERVICE
MILNES FUEL-OIL
ELGIN 5454
66 YONGE ST.

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691

WINDSOR

The new fashions will seem designed for your figure in a foundation
from SMITH'S
NEMO GOSSARD
CAMP LADY MAC
THE C. H. SMITH COMPANY LIMITED

Our Cash and Carry Service is very attractive
Suits, Topcoats and Plain Dresses, 65c
Warren the Cleaner Limited
464 Crawford Avenue
Cleaners of Distinction

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop . . .
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

FUR COATS
Special Orders or Ready-Made
Restyling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE INC
MAKERS OF *"Quality Furs"*
Telephone ★BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

SALON
Marguerite
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
BElair 2834 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

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Daily Features Page

Dogs of Our Day

Wide World

Pointer

The first record of Pointers appears in England about 1650. The Pointer's lineage is something of an enigma, but there is no question that the foxhound, greyhound, and very possibly the bloodhound, all had a share in his evolution.

The modern Pointer is a specialist. He is bred primarily for use in the hunt and is put together for speed, endurance, and courage. But he has other and more attractive virtues for the humane. He is short-haired, making him neat and clean about the house. He is affectionate, but to a large degree he is self-sufficient and does not require constant attention

In general appearance he should combine symmetry with quality—be well balanced in all points. He should move smoothly and without friction, carrying his head high. His eyes should be soft and of medium size. Their color should be black in the white and black; hazel in the white and liver; black of deep hazel in the white and orange; brown varying in shade in the white and lemon. In all colors of dogs, the darker the eyes, the more desirable. His back should be strong with a slight rise to top of shoulders. Tail should be straight, strong, and tapering and carried level with or slightly above the line of back. His limbs should be very well muscled.

A Verse for Today . . .

LOVE worketh no ill to his neighbour: therefore love is fulfilling of the law.—ROM. 13:10.

A Word a Day

Simony

Example: "When the common law censures simonical contracts, it affords great light to the subject to consider what the canon law has adjudged to be *simony*" (Blackstone: "Commentaries," Introduction).

Test: Underscore the synonym of the word italicized above:

bribery	selling religious things
theft	incompetency
collusion	lack of spirituality

Pronunciation: Preferably *sim'-o-nih* (*i*'s short, *o* as in *obey*); but *si'-mo-nih* (first *i* long) is not infrequently heard.

Derivation and definition: In the eighth chapter of Acts, it is recorded that Simon the sorcerer, after expressing a belief in Christianity and being baptized, sought with money to obtain the power of the Holy Ghost to perform miracles (vv. 18, 19). But Peter said: "Thy money perish with thee, because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money" (v. 20).

"Simony," then, suggests the trading of something material for something spiritual; or the use of money or politics to obtain high office in the church, or to get certain religious preferment or personal advancement. Farquahr in his "Beaux' Strategy" has this amusing sentence: "Then I, Sir, tip me the Verger with half a Crown; he pockets the Simony and Inducts me into the best Pue in the Church."

Did You Ever Wonder

What Sunspots Are and How They Affect the Earth?

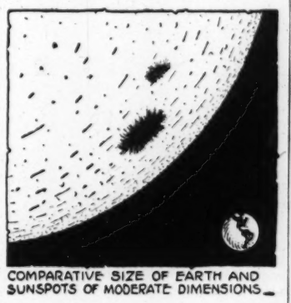
Sunspots appear as dark circular or irregular spots on the sun's surface. The center of each spot is darker than the edges, although no part of the sunspot is really dark—it only seems so because it is less light than the surrounding area of the sun's surface.

Sunspots appear singly and in groups. However, the sun does not always have spots on its face. There are times when it is wholly free from blemish. The periods of maximum and minimum sunspot activity seem to run in cycles, with about 11 years between succeeding times of greatest activity.

Sunspots may be regarded as solar disturbances or storms accompanied by severe magnetic effects. They may be compared to interplanetary artillery sending forth a bombardment of electrical phenomena into space. We are not in range of any sunspot, or group of spots, very long at a time, because of the rotation of the sun on its axis every 25 days.

Observations show that when an active sunspot group lies near the center of the sun as seen from the earth, the earth experiences severe magnetic storms, magnetic compass needles wag to and fro, the auroral streamers of light become extraordinarily bright, and some telegraph lines which use the earth as one side of the circuit are temporarily unable to operate. Long-distance radio reception is either improved or hampered, depending on the wavelength of the broadcast and other technical factors.

At times of sunspot maximum the earth receives an increased amount of heat from the sun, and at the minimum of sunspot activity it receives less than normal. Curiously enough, this produces just the opposite to the expected effect on the earth's surface temperature. It is actually cooler at sunspot maximum and warmer at minimum. The explanation offered is that the increased heat from the sun results in increased evaporation from the water on the earth. This produces increased cloudiness and increased rainfall, both of



COMPARATIVE SIZE OF EARTH AND SUNSPOTS OF MODERATE DIMENSIONS

which are cooling in their effect, driving the temperature average to below normal.

The fact that the heat radiation from the sun varies directly with the times of sunspot activity has encouraged attempts at long-range weather prediction on the basis of the sunspot cycle. However, the weather is so strongly affected by such a multitude of purely earthly and local factors that it is hard to separate the solar effects from those of terrestrial origin.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Barbirolli, John (bär'-bi-rōl'-i)—Conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra.

Boldeff, Col. Vasil (vä'-sil boi'-dĕf) — Chief of the Bulgarian Air Force.

Cantilo, José María (hô-sā' mä-rē'-ä kän-tē'-lō)—Foreign Minister of Argentina.

Donat, Robert (dō'-nät)—Screen star.

Guisan, Gen. Henri (än'-rē' gē'-zäN') — Head of Swiss forces.

Okyar, Fethi (fĕt'-hē' ô'-kyär') — Turkish Minister of Justice.

Saydam, Dr. Refik (rē'-fĕk' sī'-dăm')—Premier of Turkey.

Togo, Shigenori (shī-gē-nô'-rī tō'-kō) — Japanese Ambassador to Soviet Russia.

von Weizacker, Ernst (ĕrnst fon vī'-tsäk'-ĕr) — Nazi State Secretary.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Kaunas (kou'-näs)—Capital of Lithuania.

St. Louis, Missouri (sânt lōō'-is).

Tolstoy, Count Lev (tōl'-stoi)—Russian novelist.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofá; ēve, hēre, èvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Burbank's Contribution

San Francisco, Calif.

Luther Burbank once said that he considered his greatest contribution to the world to be the advancement and proof of the great principle that a plant born a weed does not have to remain a weed, or that a plant degenerated by the conditions of nature does not have to remain degenerate.

"Does that not apply to human beings as well?" he was asked.

"Yes," replied the great botanist. "Heretofore, in the plant world, when we have found a dwarfed plant or a weed or a fruit that seemed to have degenerated until it was worthless, we have assumed God meant it to remain so, or it would never have reached that deplorable condition. So we allowed it to remain a useless thing—a down-and-outer—a parasite on plant life, an obnoxious, ill-smelling outcast. But I have enunciated and proved the principle that there is no plant so great an outcast that it cannot with skill and care be reclaimed."

Vocations

Garden Novelties From Fruit Pits

A man who is handy with tools has increased his income by practical use of surplus peach, apricot, and other fruit pits found at a near-by cannery.

He began his novel vocation by building a rustic driveway and garden walks around his own home, surfacing them with fruit pits. When neighbors admired the work, he offered to build similar driveways and walks for them.

He soon developed ways of using the fruit pits in building rustic walls, bird baths, sun dials, and other creations to beautify the garden.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

Daily Thanksgiving

Be thankful every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day which must be done whether you like it or not. Being forced to work, and forced to do your best, will breathe in you temperance and self-control, diligence and strength of will, cheerfulness and content, and a hundred virtues which the idle never know. —Kingsley.

In Lighter Vein

Bad to Worse

The music master of a school near Bradford had been lecturing on Mozart, Beethoven, and other great musicians, when one of the scholars was struck by an original thought. "How is it, sir," he asked, "that musicians are always so ugly?"

The music master looked embarrassed.

The seeker after truth suddenly realized with horror that his question might be taken personally, and he hastened to make amends. "Of course, sir," he said, tactfully, "I only mean the good musicians."—Border Counties Record.

Match It

"Now," began the architect, "if you'll give me the general idea of the kind of house you need—"

"I want to have something," replied the husband, "to go with a door-knocker my wife brought home from New England."—Grit.

Ever Try Taking Off the Hood?

"Does your girl know much about automobiles?"

"No. She asked me if I cooled my car by stripping the gears."

The Ups and Downs

The most gladsome thing in the world is that few of us fall very low; the saddest that, with such capabilities, we seldom rise high. —J. M. Barrie.

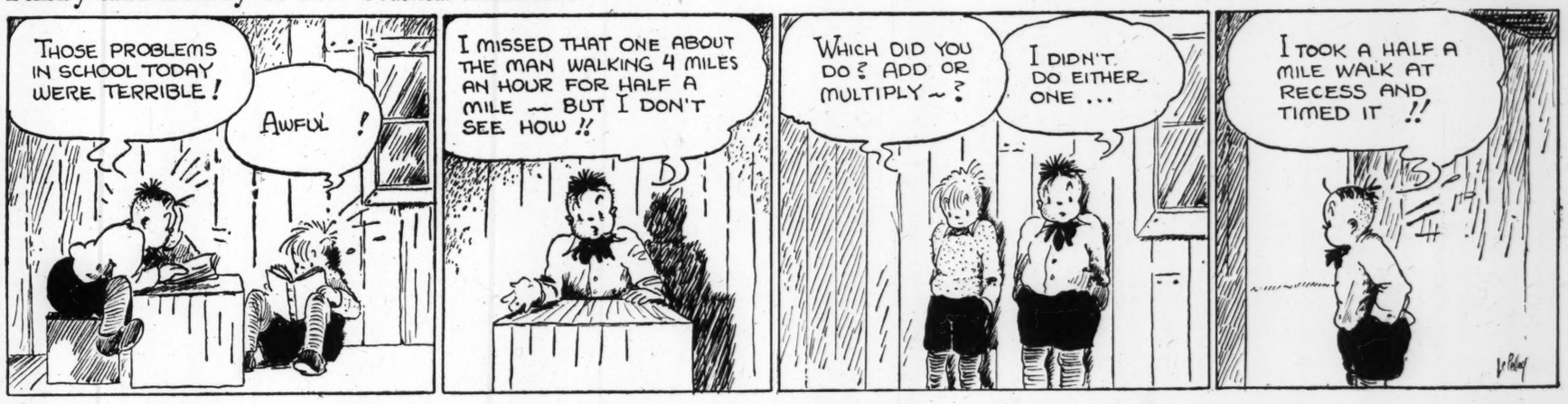
The World of Humor

London Illustrated

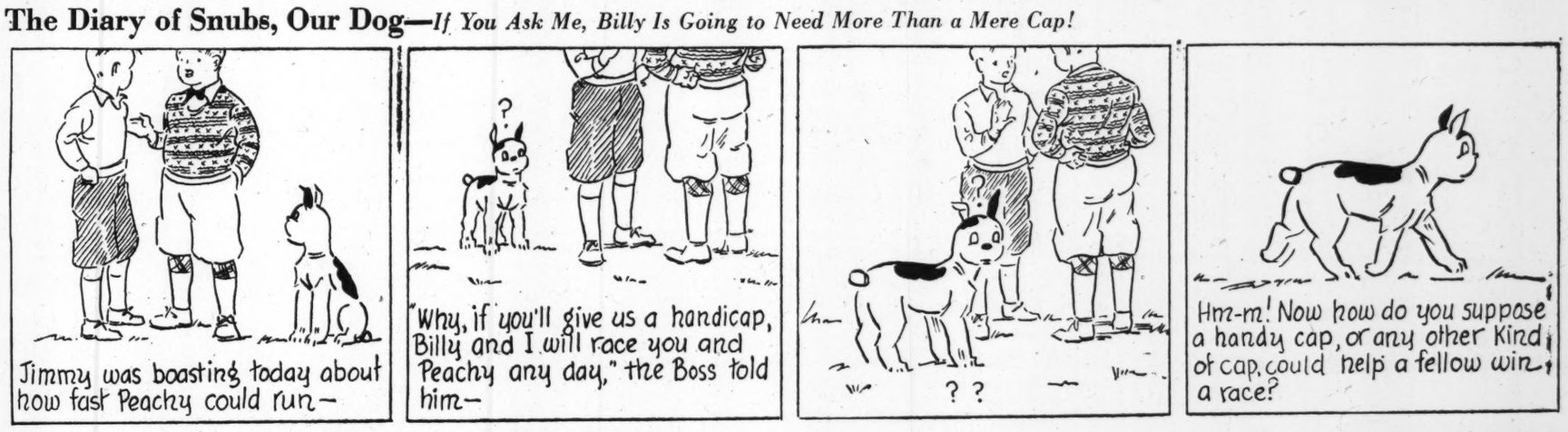
"Since he retired from the sea, my husband likes to create the impression of a ship rolling."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Practical Mathematics*

By LE PELLEY


THOSE PROBLEMS IN SCHOOL TODAY WERE TERRIBLE!
AWFUL!
I MISSED THAT ONE ABOUT THE MAN WALKING 4 MILES AN HOUR FOR HALF A MILE — BUT I DON'T SEE HOW!!
WHICH DID YOU DO? ADD OR MULTIPLY—?
I DIDN'T DO EITHER ONE ...
I TOOK A HALF A MILE WALK AT RECESS AND TIMED IT !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*If You Ask Me, Billy Is Going to Need More Than a Mere Cap!*


Jimmy was boasting today about how fast Peachy could run—
"Why, if you'll give us a handicap, Billy and I will race you and Peachy any day," the Boss told him—
??
Hm-m! Now how do you suppose a handy cap, or any other kind of cap, could help a fellow win a race?

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Weather Prophet*

By THE HAGERS

THE TWO CLOUDS, FRIENDS, SET OFF AGAIN TO GET A LARGE SUPPLY OF RAIN.
"I'LL FIND THIS PLACE YOU SAID WAS DRY, AND TELL THEM YOU'LL BRING RAIN," SAID I
"TELL THEM TO DON THEIR OLDEST SUITS," CRIED CUMULUS, "AND RUBBER BOOTS;
MAKE WATERPROOF THEIR ROOFS AND DOORS. FOR WHEN WE LET IT RAIN IT POURS!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Neutrality—at a Price

Those who have been concerned lest the United States make staying out of war merely an opportunity to grow fat on war trade may be reassured to hear that even the present policy demands sacrifices. Americans were not willing to embargo all trade with belligerents. But the effect of the new neutrality legislation and the President's orders fixing combat areas is to cut off all American shipping from the most important North Atlantic trade.

Nearly 100 vessels are being withdrawn and lines in which the Government has invested nearly $200,000,000 are involved. It is said some 6,000 seamen will be out of work. Some softening of the blow may result from readjustments. New routes, especially to South America, are expected to help a bit. But many boats will have to be laid up for an indefinite time. Certainly for the present there is a serious loss to America in curtailing her shipping for the sake of avoiding involvement.

Other lines of business may make up these losses. Large plane orders are already in the news. But it is plain that there is to be no immediate war boom in the United States. Other countries are much better stocked than in 1914. There will be no quick call for American cotton and steel. Oil trade across the Atlantic has actually decreased, except for certain special lubricants and airplane fuel. Britain is planning to make Canada a far more important source of supplies. And American business men are consciously resisting war's dislocations. Thus the picture of the United States quickly becoming a munitions dump must be sharply revised.

Neutrality, moreover, has its positive costs. The proposed new naval program will total $1,300,000,000. And army increases are on the schedule. While this is not all due to the war, most of it would have been considered unnecessary had not conditions become explosive in Europe. On the naval side, particularly, American defenses have become much more imperative since Britain's policing of the seas has been challenged. Patrols and increased anti-espionage costs are a few other additions which war has brought.

But these are only some of the material costs. They are small change compared with other costs that must be considered. Living in a war-distracted world has mental and moral costs which are difficult to measure. As the situation develops American obligations to other neutrals and American opportunities to promote positive peacemaking will become clearer. They will not be without price. And surely Americans should be ready to pay, if not to withstand aggression, at least to foster a more stable world order after the war is over.

The Referenda Should Pass

Boston voters will have opportunity tomorrow to pass on two referenda which, if adopted, may in years to come have salutary effect on the city's economy. One would provide a way for submitting future bond issues to public balloting. The other would permit a Boston Mayor to succeed himself in office.

Only fear of perpetuating a political machine in office caused enactment of the law which prevents citizens from re-electing an experienced Mayor. Boston adopted such a law under peculiar circumstances. When the present charter was adopted in 1909, some sentiment existed against long terms for elected officials; so a provision was inserted making a recall vote mandatory at each mayoral mid-term. No Mayor was ever actually recalled, but after two bitter campaigns the situation led in 1918 to dropping the recall and substituting the bar against succession.

Voters would do well to take the long range view rather than be influenced by assertions that the proposed change is merely a device to perpetuate incumbents in office. There is nothing in repeal that would compel voters to continue any Mayor in office; it would simply permit citizens to retain a good Mayor.

Tomorrow, also, voters will fill three vacancies in the School Committee, and elect a full City Council of 22 members. The respected Public School Association has selected three candidates deemed worthy of places on the School Committee; but the careful citizen has little to guide him in choosing a Councilor, except the records of incumbents.

Mr. La Guardia Is Wise, Too

Mayor La Guardia of New York again reveals his ability to penetrate camouflage and pierce to the heart of an issue when he comes out flat-footedly against the proposed constitutional amendment to legalize parimutuel betting on racetracks of the Empire State. "Retrogression, not progress; first step to what might become a complete letdown and open gambling; opposed to the policy of the Federal Government," are some of the Mayor's comments.

Heartening to the cause of good government and to the promotion of public morals is the statement of Mayor La Guardia that he believes "gambling is socially undesirable, and it is also bad economics." Proponents of the gambling measure have held forth as bait additional revenue of $10,000,000 for the State of New York. Mr. La Guardia frankly does not believe this. Such revenue would mean total wagering of from $100,000,000 to $300,000,000 a year, depending upon the rate of the proposed tax.

The tax, Mayor La Guardia points out, would come from the pockets of those who cannot afford to lose. "Only such persons should bet who can afford to lose, and they are generally too wise to bet," he asserts. Citizens whom the racetrack gambling interests would milk of their earnings should show that they are wise enough to defeat the proposed amendment by voting "No."

Norway Takes the Risk

Neutrality is no substitute for courage. Even a small State like Norway, to preserve its neutral status intact, is obliged at times to make a bold stand in upholding its rights and performing its duties. It should be stressed both for Norway's sake, and to keep the record clear for American public opinion, that in the City of Flint case Norway is doing nobody any favors.

When the City of Flint left Tromsoe for Murmansk, Norway had to run the risk of offending the United States; if the ship now leaves Norwegian waters under its American crew because of a Norwegian decision, Norway must risk offending Germany. But such is the lot of a small neutral on a continent embroiled in war.

The outcome of the case is important to Germany rather because of what it will tell about Germany's boasted control of the North Sea rather than because of the value of the City of Flint or its cargo. A natural suspicion is that the prize crew's overpowering nostalgia for neutral ports has been occasioned by the sight of British warships on a sea from which such inconveniences were supposed to have been removed by German air and submarine power.

Norway can hardly wish to play referee in this conflict of belligerent claims to North Sea control. Faced with the probability that its action will be misinterpreted, Norway has made every effort to observe international law punctiliously. This it has done for its own sake, because it values the status of neutrality.

Texas at the Crossroads

Gov. Wilbur Lee O'Daniel of the Lone Star State faces another problem well-nigh as serious as that of how to raise his promised $30 pensions for the aged. His Commonwealth holds the balance in the paramount question—when to celebrate Thanksgiving.

A poll by the United Press shows that twenty-three States have plumped for November 23, the date proclaimed by President Roosevelt, and twenty-three are sticking to tradition by celebrating officially the last Thursday of the month, November 30. Colorado is observing both days; and Texas as a grower of turkeys doubtless approves of that for others, but Texans have not been wont to straddle such great issues.

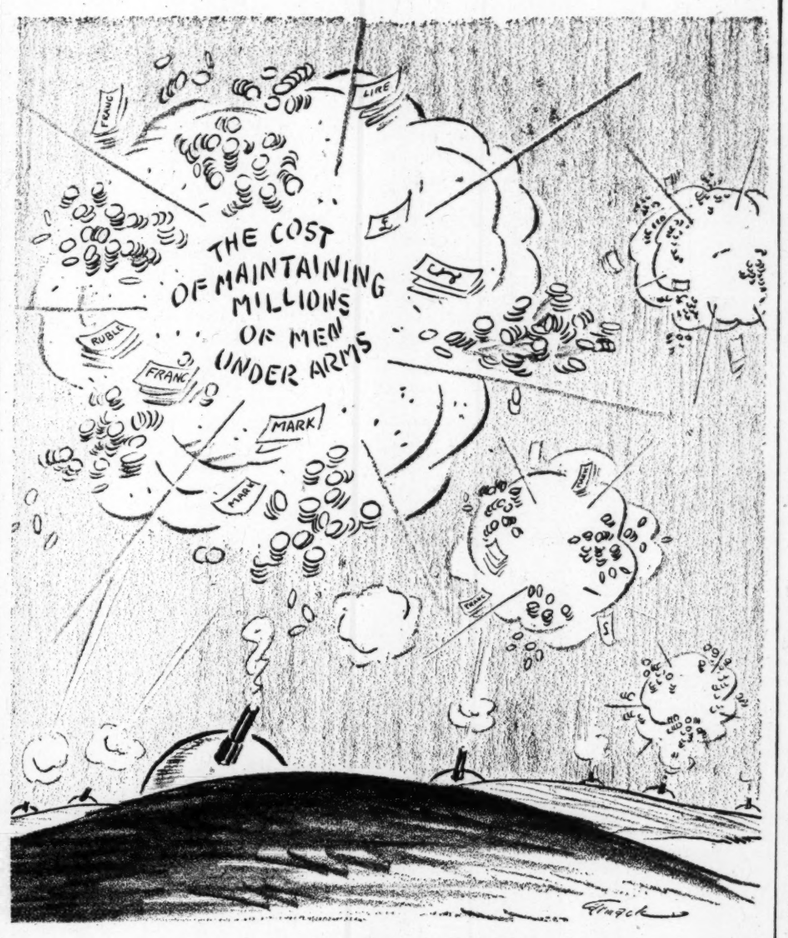
Out of such moments is history made and the day of decision cannot be far away. Meanwhile the Attorney General of Oklahoma trifles with the subject by revising the old rhyme:

> Thirty days hath September,
> April, June and November;
> All the rest have thirty-one
> Until we hear from Washington.

But Texas, which long has sung to its football teams, "the eyes of Texas are upon you!" must be deeply aware that the eyes of America are upon Texas.

The head of the Nation only proclaims Thanksgiving Day. The head of the house (who says she isn't?) will proclaim whether it's to be oyster or chestnut stuffing.

No Activity?



Grandfather Didn't Like War

When I was a small boy, I spent a great deal of time at the home of my grandparents. Their house was in the middle of a plot of ground two blocks from the main street of a small town that was bordered on the north and east by a river and on the south by a railroad track and on the west by a cow pasture, the cemetery, and an apple orchard. The streets were graveled and lighted at night with gas lamps, and nine o'clock the town marshal, who wore a star on his suspenders and had whiskers, rang a bell. They called it curfew and it meant all children should be off the streets and at home in bed.

The town had a church and a band-stand, and on Saturday night there was a concert in the band-stand and an ice-cream social in the church yard. Everybody went to both. In fact, everybody did and had about the same things. They all owned a horse and buggy and kept a cow, and belonged to the Cemetery Association. They all had a post-office box and they went downtown twice every day after their mail, whether they got any or not. They took their baths on Saturday night. On Sunday morning they dressed up in their best and went to Sabbath service, and after the Sunday dinner dishes were dried and put away, they took a nap. At night they had a snack of left-overs off the kitchen table.

I remember both my grandparents, even as to the things they did and said, as well as if I had come from visiting them yesterday. My grandfather was straight and tall. He had thick white hair, active blue eyes, an ashen mustache, and delicate, sensitive hands with long tapering fingers. My grandmother's hair was black. She had square shoulders which gave her a boyish figure, and she was constantly busy. She was the busiest woman I ever knew.

* * *

When it was raining my grandfather would sit in the woodshed and make things. I liked to be with him there then. When it was raining like that we caught up on a lot of our work—slingshots, willow whistles, hard-shell hickory bows and hedge-wood arrows with feathers. And one time a whole set of building-blocks. He knew how to make about everything.

While my grandfather worked he told me stories. I always asked him to tell me about the war and Sherman's march to the sea. I knew he was in that. Whenever I asked him this, he would stop whittling and look out the door. Sometimes it was ever so long before he said anything. When he did, he would laugh a short unnatural little laugh and look at me as if he just remembered I was there.

"Wouldn't you rather hear about Indians or hunting buffalo? Or the time I brought your grandmother twin fauns and she had to feed them on a bottle?"

I liked these stories and I would say, "Yes."

The most I heard about the war and my grandfather in it my grandmother told me. He was in Libby prison and escaped and was shot and was bedridden a long time. She said that in the same company with my grandfather were fifteen boys he had grown up with back in Indiana, and when the war was done there was just my grandfather and one other left. All the rest had been killed. My grandfather went every year to St. Louis to see the other man. He had been a corporal and had lost one leg. One time he sent me a wooden puzzle he made, but I could not work it.

My grandfather had a blue coat with brass buttons and a flat-topped cap with tarnished braid that hung in the back of the closet under the stairs. I never saw him wear them. One time when we came home from a parade on Fourth of July morning, he told my grandmother:

"I wish you would get rid of that stuff, give it away or burn it."

She told him that she would, but she didn't do it.

* * *

When the curfew rang, it was prayer time. My grandfather knelt by the dining-room table. My grandmother sat in her rocker with her head bowed and her hands clasped in her lap. I rested my head on my folded arms on a footstool at my grandfather's side. When we were all in place and quiet, my grandfather cleared his throat and began:

"Dear God who art in Heaven, we thank Thee for the blessings this day has brought and for the prayer Thy Book has taught."

Then he repeated the Lord's Prayer. When he finished, before he said "Amen," he always added:

"Bless all those that are near and dear to us and watch over us during this night.

"And dear God, may there never be another great war."

My grandfather passed on in 1913.

When I go to bed now, after I have heard the newscast and turned off the radio, I remember us there at prayer time.

LON FANALD

Testing Time for the 'Safety Valve'

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Saville R. Davis

Mists which have obscured the debate on American foreign policy have cleared away, now that the repeal of the arms embargo is accomplished. Whether one agrees with the action of Congress or not, its effect is to dispose of the preliminary and controversial issue of what type of "neutrality" the Nation should adopt. Now in a clearer light, the basic issue of whether the American people want to keep out of war itself may be examined and allowed to develop as convictions and circumstances permit.

The opposition—those who called repeal the first step toward war—already are reforming their ranks on a more solid secondary line of defense. They will make it their business to see that no more such steps are taken. On the other hand, those who have stoutly argued that repeal was a reasonable action in view of this country's known and recorded sympathies for the Allies, and that it would not be a first step into war, are now put to the test of their sincerity.

Up to the present time, all the effort of the President, the Secretary of State, and their followers was bent to the task of swinging the country in the direction of their majority sympathies in order to bring about repeal. It was quite natural that they set up a momentum in this direction, and said and did things which caused many a non-interventionist to question their motives in the matter of keeping the country out of war.

* * *

That phase is now past. The President no longer has to dilate on the perils of German victory in order to persuade Congress that the bill should go through. Not, that is, unless he now wants to incline Congress toward a frankly belligerent mood. By the same token, the President no longer has to restrain himself from more vigorous intervention, if that is his desire, lest he play into the hands of the non-interventionists in Congress and the repeal bill be endangered. There will be actions from the White House, to be sure, which will fall somewhere in the shadow-ground between peacemaking and peace-preserving efforts, and "intervention" of the sort the opposition mistrusts. But speaking generally, the Administration will of necessity come closer to showing its real colors.

As for the country at large, evidence has poured in from all sides that the people do not consider the repeal to be a test vote on whether the country shall advance toward war. The people have been honestly confused more often than not. They have listened to men who are obviously sincere and highly respected, arguing that the Administration was not to be trusted and that repeal would only put the explosive weapon of armament sales into unstable hands. They have heard men who are equally sincere and equally highly respected insisting that it was a wholly proper thing to allow the friendly European democracies the benefit of their control of the seas and access to our markets; and that this would keep the country out of war by creating a safety valve for the pressure of their sympathies. Whom to believe?

Naturally enough, where one side said: "You cannot safely do what most of you want to do," and the other said, "You can safely do what most of you want to do," it was in the best red-blooded tradition of the American people to believe the latter. But they will add that it is now up to the Administration to make good on that assurance of safety.

* * *

There are storm warnings flying in the relations between the United States and Russia. The unpleasantness at Moscow during the City of Flint incident only hinted at the head of steam which has been accumulating there at the sight of "capitalist and imperialist" America rallying as it seems to the economic and moral support of "capitalist and imperialist Britain and France." Nor does Russia need in addition the tightened anti-Communist drive in the United States or Walter Lippmann's statement relative to the European war that Russia was the "nightmare behind the nightmare," to encourage the old Marxist fear that after the present rehearsal in Europe is over, everyone will turn on Russia.

Meanwhile there are those at the State Department who are quite willing to accept this view of the matter. The quickening tempo of Soviet expansion under cover of the war is being recorded daily in diplomatic cables from all around the vast Russian frontiers, and it is not forgotten that a Red China was one of the earliest of Soviet objectives. Meanwhile, under the tenders from Premier Molotoff, Japan is seeing a splendid opportunity to play Russia and the United States off against each other and Ambassador Grew at Tokyo is watching the diplomatic temperature blow alternately warm and cool.

* * *

An international concert of powers to place limits on Russia's expansion may ultimately be found necessary. The steadier heads here are suggesting that if this is done under the twin banners of international Red baiting and anti-Slavic feeling, both of which have been more noticeable in the United States of late, history offers some grounds for doubt as to its success. If, on the other hand, a firm stand is combined with an effort to reintegrate Russia into an honorable international scheme of things, it is considered that a "nightmare behind the nightmare" very likely can be averted.

And the United States would then be spared such a conceivable spectacle as Washington coming to terms with Japan at the expense of China in order to stand off Russia—a typically anomalous result of playing balance-of-power politics.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Battling for Ideals?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Would it not be a wise thing, at this time, for the German Army High Command to take over the German Government? Germany then could and should make a suitable arrangement with the Allies, Italy and Japan and all those countries could put the "Russian Bear" back where he belongs.

The prevailing thought in America is in favor of some such end to the present conflict. I am convinced that the majority of Americans feel that there is something worse than war and that something is to do nothing while every ideal which they hold dear is being destroyed in many other parts of the world.

Religion is the foundation of modern civilization and Communism and Naziism are uniting to destroy religion. We must realize that what is being battled for is the survival of our customs, our ideals, as well as for the survival of Christianity and other religions, included under religious freedom and tolerance. We must be deeply interested, as a nation, in keeping the above ideals and it seems to me that since France and England are battling for the above ideals, we should help them in every proper manner.

A price is one thing—value is another. It is frequently necessary to pay a stiff price for a thing of high value.

Isolationists do not realize that America, as a nation, is now a part of the great economic and social upheaval taking place throughout the entire world. They apparently do not realize that no isolation is possible because various types of thought and moral values throughout the world are constantly being exchanged. They certainly reach America every hour of the day. I am confident that if George Washington were alive today, he would realize that geographical distances no longer separate us from other countries and that freedom and moral values which he battled for are being fought for again at this time. I am confident he and all persons having the same type of high thought which he held, would throw all their weight and strength to do what might be necessary to preserve our customs, our ideals, our Christianity and other religions included under religious freedom and toleration.

A. ALEXANDER

New York

"Which Way Peace?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with interest an article subtitled "Which Way Peace?" in a recent issue of the Monitor.

Professor Jessup of the Columbia University Law School expressed the view that the number of treaties which had been broken since 1918 were small as compared with those that had been kept. While I fully agree with Professor Jessup's conclusion, I can't agree with him as to the example he cited in support thereof. Professor Jessup is quoted in your article as citing the European minority treaties as being among those which have been "fairly well observed." It is my belief that the treaties concluded at the end of the World War and as a part of the peace settlement with various new states in Central and Eastern Europe for the protection of national and religious minorities were not only among those which were in most instances blatantly disregarded and violated, but in addition these violations have contributed as much as anything else to the disturbed conditions prevailing in Europe throughout the post-war era and led ultimately to the present unhappy conflict. The inability of the League of Nations, under whose guarantee these treaties were placed, to enforce these guarantees—an inability due to the active or passive resistance of states having large minority populations—has been a material factor in weakening the influence of the League as an instrument of peace.

FRANCIS DEÁK,
Columbia University School of Law

New York

"The Base Burner"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"The base burner was set up," says Mr. Bemis, in his recent editorial page article. So it was, and we, too, were proud of it! Ours was, I think, the first in our little Minnesota town. The very best in heating systems of its time, its cheery glow and flickering blue flames drew us about it in grateful appreciation. It was cozy, as Mr. Bemis recalls, but frequently we had to move the center table over closer to the stove, where the Rochester kerosene lamp, another pride of the family, could better shed its rays on school books or yesterday's paper. For, although the windows had all been carefully calked with rags around the edges (storm windows had never entered our experience), it was apt to be somewhat chilly six feet away, if the night was really cold.

And, oh, the mornings! I almost feel again the sleepy urge to snuggle still deeper under the warm covers as I hear my father shake the stove, open the drafts, then begin rattling the lids on the cookstove. Soon—much too soon—we'd hear mother's voice at our door. What a struggle it was between that insistent call of the inevitable and the irresistible pull of the warm bed! But the covers were at last reluctantly thrown back, and brother and I dashed madly for the base burner, where we had undressed the night before. I remember how I used to try to leave my clothes in such order that I could get into them without delay. But even so, dressing was a shivery job. Often we could see our breath. I used to keep on my long warm nightshirt until the last possible moment.

Well, we didn't know any different way to do, and we didn't think of it as a hardship. The base-burner was considered a luxury, and so was the Rochester lamp. We were the heirs of civilization, and were enjoying its fruits. But when I throw the switch that starts my heating plant of today, when I come downstairs to a house already comfortably warm, I am grateful that the course of human progress is still onward and upward. I have no regrets at the passing of the base burner!

DANA R. HANFORD

Duluth, Minn.

Parents for War Refugees

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Within the past few months the Monitor carried an advertisement of the Foster-Parents' Plan for Spanish Children. The writer was deeply touched by the appeal and made a visit to the American Headquarters at 55 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., and found there a little group of busy people, very earnest in their efforts to help Spanish refugee children. I have just received a letter from Mr. Eric G. Muggeridge, executive secretary, and noted that their plan has been extended to include all war children due to the outbreak of the present war in Europe. May I quote the letter as follows:

> Our help to war children has meant the saving of life. In our colonies some twelve hundred youngsters live today, thanks to the help they are receiving from people of good will in America and elsewhere.
>
> The circuit of war has now taken in its grip more children—more children are threatened with disaster. Trucks are needed at once. We received the following cable this morning:
>
> Biarritz, France
>
> "ALL LORRIES AND SUCH TRANSPORT HAVE BEEN MOBILIZED. WE MUST START OUR OWN FOOD DISTRIBUTION. PLEASE HELP WITH TRANSPORT."
>
> (Signed) Esme Odgers
>
> Esme Odgers is the American administrator for our colonies in France. Trucks are needed at once. Trucks to carry food to hungry children—transport to gather up orphans and evacuate innocent little ones to places of safety.
>
> Your help can be immediate. Will you please make your contribution now? The thanks and safety of the children will be your human reward.

All who are interested in these innocent little ones can send contributions to the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children at 55 West 42nd Street, New York, New York.

Yonkers, N. Y. (MRS.) J. V. R.

"Union Now"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May this brief letter express in a measure my appreciation for the space given at various times, in The Christian Science Monitor to the book written by Clarence K. Streit, entitled "Union Now," a most outstanding, constructive message to a seemingly perplexed world, and a challenge to every thinking individual who is interested in world peace.

Visionary? Yes, upon casual reading it may seem so. However, it is recorded that a man of wisdom and understanding once said: "Where there is no vision, the people perish."

The need of the world today is for more men of vision and more books like the one Mr. Streit has written.

(MRS.) MAY E. WALLACE

Evanston, Ill.